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The Daily Commercial.

Sherman's Progress

The report that SHERMAN'S Cavalry had reached Millen and released the balance of Union prisoners there, 'if a fact, is an important one. SHERMAN started from Atlanta with the corps which are operating from Macon, on the 10th, and a steady march of fifteen miles a day for fourteen days, the time that he is reported near Millen would bring him to that place. Millen is only seventy one miles from Savannah. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 24th says, he has only marched seventy-five miles in fifteen days, but as it puts his force on the Oconee river, which is forty-three miles east of Macon, he must have traveled 147 miles at that time.

The report has a strong color of probability, for on the 23d, General SHERMAN is reported to have been within six hours' travel of Millen, on the Georgia Central Railroad, where our prisoners mostly are confined. If he can cut the railroad south of that point, he can prevent the transportation of these prisoners South, and would be able to rescue them. That he has advanced so far is very good evidence he has met with no serious check or even opposition. Millen is 108 miles from Macon or 212 miles from Atlanta.

The report by ROGER A PRYOR that Macon as well as Milledgeville had been captured is important. This has hitherto been denied.

The Richmond papers of Monday, under restriction, are barren of particulars, although they assert the news from Georgia is encouraging, as usual. The *Examiner*, however, declares it don't know where SHERMAN is, or anything about him, which may be near the mark.

Later reports represent that PRYOR contradicts reporting the capture of Macon and Milledgeville, but thinks that probably Augusta has fallen. On the contrary, it is reported that Augusta as well as Macon has been avoided, and that SHERMAN was pushing to the seacoast as rapidly as possible.

Poor Parker!

JOSEPH PARKER, all the way from England, with an address calling upon the people of the United States to cease from annoying the rebels; to abandon the work of vindicating the authority of the Government, &c., has not met with a very warm reception from Secretary SEWARD. We noticed the fact before, but as a copy of the correspondence between Mr. PARKER and Mr. SEWARD has come to hand, we again call attention to the circumstance, merely to say that the aforesaid PARKER is, or must be a more stupid person than we at first esteemed him. He wrote to Mr. SEWARD this delicate statement in reference to his address:—It "is *not* from the Government of Great Britain *nor* from any political party. It is simply an expression of the *earnest desire of the masses of the people* of Great Britain to see peace again restored to this continent." A more wilful falsehood could not have been penned, and Secretary SEWARD knew that. The address was conceived by rebel sympathizers, circulated in a fraudulent manner, and the signatures to it obtained under false pretences, and Mr. PARKER came to this country as the agent to consummate the fraud upon the masses of the English people. Professor GOLDWIN SMITH represents that the great mass of the British people are with this nation in its struggle for the establishment of freedom, and of this we have the most reliable evidence from other sources. Our friends in the masses of the British people do not desire that peace shall be established on any other basis than that which will give encouragement to the people all over Europe to sue for civil and religious liberty, with the prospect of winning it. As Mr. PARKER'S address does not represent any such sentiment, it could not be accepted as coming from friends.

GENTLE REBUKE.—The *News*, the organ of the rebellion in New York, admits that the attempt to burn the city "was made by men identified with the Southern cause;" but it gently rebukes them for being "prompted by a mistaken zeal in that direction." The *News* and the thirty-seven thousand rebel sympathizing majority in New York, should manifest more philosophy, and submit without a complaint, to have their dwellings and offices burned down over their heads; for it is but the fruits of their own preaching, the practical application of their sympathy for the rebels. It is just as legitimate to attempt to burn New York as it is to destroy the Government. The *News* not having found it in its heart to utter one word against, but having practically supported the latter, should not grumble now, that in order to accomplish the object, the rebels undertake to burn the *News* building and all New York with it.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT WITH SHERMAN.—It is suggested that there may be a movement from Port Royal co-operative with Sherman, by pushing inland and cutting the Savannah and Charleston road between Grahamville and Coosawatchie, forty-five miles from Savannah, and fifty-five from Charleston. The road runs but a short distance inland, and a few hours' march would take our troops to it. They have already, since our occupation of Port Royal and Beaufort, made several raids upon this road. By this movement Savannah would be isolated, and there would be no way left of getting our prisoners out of Georgia except round through Augusta. But the same cavalry force which would cut the Central road near Millen, would also, doubtless, sever the Augusta road above.

Washington Items.

Mr. Lincoln is said to have stated to a friend a few days since, who called on him, that he did not believe that Mr. Stanton thought of tendering his resignation, and that if it was tendered, it would not be accepted. This explodes the assertion, so positively made, that General Butler was offered the War Department while on a visit here not very long ago. Indeed, it is declared by those posted in Massachusetts politics, that neither General Butler or General Banks would be acceptable to the leading anti-slavery men of the Bay State.

Mr. Fessenden will doubtless remain in the Treasury Department until after the election for Senator in March, and those here from that State who were but recently so confident of his election, now begin to think from their home advices that Mr. Hamlin's chances are improving.

Judge Lewis is spoken of as the probable successor of Mr. Bates. He was the only chief of a bureau in the Treasury Department who did not oppose the election of Mr. Chase last spring, not having always enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Lincoln. Many urge Mr. Whiting, present Solicitor of the Treasury.

The call for more men is hailed as a proof—were proof wanted—that we are to have a vigorous prosecution of the war. Depend upon it, the good people of Richmond will find that city a warm place of residence before Christmas.

Considerable interest is felt to learn whether the report is true that the rebel Government of Louisiana has really ordered the raising of ten thousand negroes for defensive purposes or not. If the report be correct, the Legislature must have sanctioned the project, and Louisiana will have the title of taking the lead of the Southern States on the important and deeply momentous question of arming the slaves. It is possible these forces may have been called out simply for home defense—in view of the fact that the rebel army in the region about Shreveport, or the best part of it, has been sent into Arkansas and to reinforce Hood.

There is no truth in the statement that Ewell has superceded Early in the Valley. After the shocking defeat to Early, in the loss of all of his guns at Strasburg, the feeling against him in Richmond was very bitter, and strong efforts were made for his removal and the appointment of Joe Johnston to the command. But on the matter being referred to Gen. Lee, he positively refused to make any change in the Valley command, so that Early still retains his position.

Equally unfounded are the rumors with respect to the withdrawal of the rebel forces from the Valley. Any one with half an eye can perceive that it would be suicidal in Lee to withdraw Early from the Valley, as it would endanger Lynchburg—a point which, instead of weakening, is now being made stronger, in view of a possible flank movement of Hunter upon its fortifications. This latter is thought not an improbable event by many persons at the rebel capital.

Gen. Sherman's father-in-law, Hon. Thomas Ewing, is now in Washington, and expresses great confidence that "Cump will come out all right." This is the family appellation, abbreviated from his middle name, Tecumseh. The General, by the way, was married in the city when his father-in-law was Secretary of the Interior, he then being a captain in the regular army.

Well informed persons believe that Secretary Fessenden will recommend a substantial increase of taxes, the stoppage of the manufacture of currency and the buying of money, to make up for the deficiency of taxes to meet current expenses. Among the changes in taxation it is reported that a round rate will be levied on all sales. If this is promptly put in to force the Treasury will obtain a large sum of money. A tax of this kind, like duties upon imports, will fall upon all citizens in exact proportion to their consumption, and be easy of collection.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1864. NO. 69.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

News from Southern Sources.

Georgia Senate Endorse Jeff. Davis.

Gov. Brown Does Not Represent Georgia.

Grant's Combined Land and Naval Plan.

Our Troops Gradually Moving to the Rebel Right.

Attempt of 13,000 Union Prisoners to Escape.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Richmond papers of Monday, the 28th inst., have been received. They adhere quite fully to their determination not to publish anything relative to Sherman's movements.

The *Whig*, in a brief editorial paragraph, says the news from Georgia is, to use the mildest term, encouraging for the Confederates; but it declines to give any facts in its possession.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday the 28th, has the following in its news column: The Georgia papers publish a great deal about Sherman's movements, and nearly as much about our own, all of which it would be very imprudent to copy. It was pretty well ascertained that the left wing of Sherman's army, when it reached Madison, numbered sixteen thousand men.

It is very evident from the following resolution adopted unanimously, by the Georgia Senate, on the 12th, that Governor Brown and other statesmen of that class, do not represent the people of Georgia.

Whereas, The war waged against us during the past year has been marked by fierceness and cruelty, well calculated to try the courage of our people and test the wisdom and ability of our Government; and, whereas, Under Divine Providence, the conduct of our armies in the field, no less than in the general management of our civil affairs, has given the country renewed assurance of success in the world-wide fame and virtue of our chief executor, Jefferson Davis. And, *Whereas*, An expression of the sense of our people on this subject is becoming and proper on the part of their representatives. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Georgia are due, and are hereby tendered to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, for his able, fearless and impartial conduct of of our government, during the past four years, and that our confidence in his wisdom, country and patriotism is unshaken and with out abatement.

The *Dispatch* says editorially: We do not know where Sherman is, nor do we pretend to know. The Yankees know all about him, and they make no mystery of their knowledge. How they get it, seeing that he is cut off from all telegraphic communication, we are not to enquire.

The *Dispatch* publishes Sherman's official order of his campaign, and quotes literally from those Northern and Western journals that have given, or pretend to give, the number of each branch of his army. It also publishes, as a fair specimen of what it calls Yankee news, the Philadelphia canard about the three Governors of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, offering terms of peace to Sherman, and with regard to the news from Georgia, The *Examiner* considers it most meagre. Mr. Leech is rapped over the knuckles for his resolution in favor of liberty.

The *Dispatch* of the 28th has the following on the situation in front of Richmond; Nothing of importance has occurred on the line in front of Richmond and Petersburg within the last few days. Our batteries have been shelling vigorously the two hundred unfortunate negroes working on Butler's canal, and there has been some cannonading on our right centre, off towards the Weldon road. With this exception everything may be said to have been quiet.

The Petersburg *Express*, of Saturday, mentions some skirmishing, which it says took place on our right on the previous day, but can learn nothing of this through any other source.

Persons who left Petersburg on Saturday evening report all quiet. The paper just mentioned, also says Grant is massing troops on our right. Whatever may be his designs, the enemy, from present appearances, seems likely to delay their execution indefinitely. There is every prospect of our having such a winter as will prove an effectual bar to military enterprises of any considerable magnitude.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 28th, says there was some cannonading at Dutch Gap yesterday, but nothing of importance occurred on the other parts of the lines. We learn from Washington that Grant left there on Wednesday for the front, and before leaving held a consultation with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. This may foreshadow the combined attack by land and naval forces so long threatened, and which the Yankee correspondents declared was only delayed until the Dutch Gap canal was finished. There is, however, a prospect of another season of rainy weather, and consequently a condition of roads that will lay an embargo upon the movemnts of artillery. When Grant does move he will meet with obstacles of greater magnitude than mud or rain, an invincible army of Northern Virginia.

Virginia scouts report that Grant is gradually moving his troops to our right, and, if the weather continues favorable, he will probably make another effort in that direction.

The *Enquirer*, of Monday, the 28th, has the following: "On Thursday last a serious attempt was made by the Federal prisoners confined at Salisbury, North Carolina, to make their escape, which was rapidly and effectually quelled at the expense of considerable loss of blood."

It appears that the plot had been formed among the prisoners, of whom there are at Salisbury some 13,000, to overpower the interior guard of the camp, and then break through the line of the parapet guard, and after receiving all the arms they could, to march through Western North Carolina into Tennessee, and there disband. Their second, the first of their programme, they succeeded. The interior guard were soon overpowered, and two of the unfortunate men were killed while trying to escape. Those who reached the parapet guard, who fought bravely against terrible odds until the alarm had been fully communicated to the garrison and two pieces of artillery were thrown into position, preparing upon the encampment. Two of the parapet guard were killed in their gallant defense. In good time the artillery opened, and after a few raking discharges of grape and canister the Insurrectionists cried out for mercy, and declared they would make no further attempt to get away. By this time they were completely surrounded with artillery and infantry. It is well for them that five ceased their demonstration and sued for mercy. In ten minutes more the whole camp would have been one scene of slaughter.

As it was, about forty were killed, and a number wounded, thus a very foolish attempt to escape from Confederate durance has ended. It will prove, no doubt, a lesson to prisoners in the South, and for the coolness, it may be added, in consideration of the officers commanding the garrison, the punishment inflicted upon these misguided captives would have been far more serious, if indeed it had not amounted to annihilation of the Union force.

The *Enquirer* has a long article, of which the following is an extract on the rebel spy system. It is well known to persons who have at all directed their attention to the matter, that this city, and indeed the whole South, has been for a long time infested with Yankee spies. They are known to have a regular line of communication, which leave Richmond nightly, and evening papers reach Grant's headquarters at 3 o'clock next morning. Their secret services facilities for knowing a great deal and use him communicate a great deal to the enemy at the earliest moment. These facts have been reported to the War Department long since, and no steps have been taken from time to time, yet no steps have been taken from time to time. Our present system of detection in the matter. Our present system of detectives is absurd and worthless and productive of more evil than good and yet it is adhered to, while the Government is daily injured and with the consequent to the great detriment of the spies service.
public

The Richmond *Evening Whig* of Monday, the 28th, has the following items from the *Register* of the 27th:— We learn that all remains quiet in that quarter. Our forces are still at Strawberry Plains, con ting the Yankees on the opposite side of the river. trouble about the fall of Gillem is no doubt in Knoxville.

General Breckinridge ar ived on the train last night. His movements a d plans will be best known in future.

Two hundred Yankee negro p isoners were forwarded to Salisbury from Castle Thunder this morning. They will be put to work there, and made to earn their bread.

Communication on the Baltimore and Ohio Road has been opened with Piedmont by way of Frostburg, and that the line was all right west of Piedmont. From a reliable source it is ascertained that, besides the burning of the Round House and other property at Piedmont, no material damage was done to the road. The rebels appear to have disappeared—in what direction is not known.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Louisiana Congressmen Arrived.

They will Apply for Seats on Monday.

ARMY OFFICERS DISMISSED.

Attorney General Bates' Departure.

No More National Banks to be Organized.

President's Message in the Printer's Hand

Gen. Pope to Command Second Corps.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

The Ohio State Agent has sent supplies to the Ohio returned prisoners at Annapolis. Three hundred Ohio men are already there.

Other State Agents will follow his example.

The Louisiana Congressional delegation is here, and will apply for admittance as accredited members on Monday. The Senators are R. King Cutter, of New Orleans, and Chas. Smith, of St. Mary's Parish. There are four Representatives, among whom is Judge Mann, of Baton Rouge, who is a cousin of Jeff. Davis. His loyalty is vouched for.

The following Western officers have just been dismissed the service: Lieut. Arthur White, of Union Light Guard, Ohio Cavalry; Capt. Hugh Donaidson, Independent Battalion, Mounted Volunteers.

The following officers are dismissed for absenting themselves from their commands during the engagement of October 19th last: Capt. James Humes, 15th West Virginia Volunteers; Lieut. Martin Hark, 11th West Virginia Volunteers; Lieut. Philip T. Poe, 11th West Virginia Volunteers.

The dismissals in the following cases are confirmed by the President: Assistant Surgeon John J. Saunders, 1st Iowa Cavalry, for being drunk and useless to the service; First Lieut. Joseph O. Johns, 10th Illinois Cavalry; for drunkenness, repeated disobedience of orders, associating and drinking with private soldiers, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and absence without leave; Second Lieut. C. S. Chapman, 9th Michigan Cavalry, for want of due appreciation of his position as an officer in the United States service, of having required a dishonorable discharge from the same; Second Lieut. J. W. Runyan, 139th Indiana Volunteers, for cowardice and for straggling from his command while it was in front of the enemy.

The resignation of Judge Bates was sold by auction to-day. He formally took leave of the office of Attorney-General to-day, his resignation taking effect to-morrow morning.

Judge Holt seems to have the inside track as his successor.

Hugh McCullough, Comptroller of Currency, has decided to authorize no more new National Banks to be organized. Banking corporations now existing can, however, change themselves into National Banks.

Most of the President's message, and all but the War and Treasury reports of the Secretaries, have been placed in the hands of the public printer, and are going into type. Measures will be taken to furnish copies of the message, and some of the reports by telegraph on the morning of its delivery, and at the moment the reading of the message commences in the two houses.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Canada also states that there are at the present time between five and six thousand deserters from the Federal army in the immediate vicinity of Niagara Falls, on the Canada side. Most of them obtained bounty. Their condition is a wretched condition. Some of them are working on the Great Western Railroad as laborers for very small compensation.

Gen. John Pope has gone to City Point. Report has it he goes to assume command of the 2nd corps, lately commanded by Gen. Hancock, who has been assigned to the 1st corps, which is to be organized in this district.

The Secretary of War has ordered that all paroled prisoners of war now arriving at Annapolis be kept there 21 days instead of thirty days, as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared.

Information received here states that Gen. Saunders, Beverly Quacker and other leading rebels are still in Canada, residing at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

From Army of the Potomac

Heavy Firing at Dutch Gap.

Characteristic Order of Gen. Butler.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

The mail steamer from City Point reports that artillery and musketry firing was heard nearly yesterday morning on the north side of the James river, in the vicinity of Dutch Gap.

The gunboats were also supposed to be at work. The firing had nearly ceased at eleven o'clock. No particulars received.

An Army of the Potomac correspondent of the 28th says:—More firing than usual was indulged in during the day. It appears that the rebels fired from the advanced point of their new line, just beyond the famous Bermuda Hundred tower. Our gunboats replied and the affair terminated. On the morning of the 26th firing was quite brisk, the musketry particlepating, but no battle ensued. Rebel deserters report that General Ewell's Corps has gone South. Throughout all of the 27th the rebel firing on Dutch Gap canal was uncommonly heavy and persistent. No damage was done, and for an hour in the afternoon they delivered a severe fire upon Fort Brady. No damage done there.

Gen. Butler has issued an order that Major D. B. White, 81st N. Y. Volunteers, cannot have the place of Sutler in his army. He says: "Field officers leaving the service voluntarily cannot take the place of boot blacks here. If they have no more respect for the service they have left, they will find the officers here have." White was sent out of the Department.

Although in some instances the turkeys, &c., did not reach the soldiers in time for dinner on Thursday, they did the next day, and the soldiers eat them with full as much relish and thankfulness.

Important from Tennessee.

Gen. Hood Repulsed at Columbia.

General Thomas Reinforced.

The Prospect Very Encouraging.

Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.
NASHVILLE, Nov. 28.

The situation is interesting. Rumors of all sorts are flying about the streets. The reports published at Louisville and elsewhere of the heavy fighting near Columbia are unreliable. The rebels made an assault upon our outer lines on Saturday and were driven back with loss. Yesterday there was only some desultory skirmishing, and, as we have no intelligence from the front to-day, we infer that nothing serious has occurred. We still hold Columbia, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding; and all the fortifications on the south side of Duck river are still in our hands. We have abandoned Shelbyville. The rebels are said to occupy the town. As Shelbyville is only six miles from Wartrace, on the Nash. & Chattanooga Railroad, it is probable the enemy will endeavor to cut our communication with Chattanooga. I doubt not we shall hold that line of road. We have received reinforcements which, unknown to either the rebels or loyal people of the country, have been on their way for the past two weeks, and whatever Hood's chances originally were for a successful invasion of Tennessee, they are now sadly diminished.

The rain has ceased, and the mud is drying up.

Gen. Rousean has gone to Murfreesboro, to look after matters in that quarter.

Lieut. Col. L. D. Hale, 1st Michigan Artillery, has resigned.

The train from Chattanooga arrived on time this morning, and the 2:15 train left for that point as usual.

Bell the Pirate Discharged and Re-Arrested.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 30.

Bell alias Burley was taken before the Court to-day. The principal charge against him was abandoned and he was discharged. He was at once re-arrested on a fresh warrant, charging him with being connected with the Lake Erie piratical affair. He will be brought in court again to-morrow.

A Washington letter says: Yesterday evening a rather sizeable lady closely veiled, took a seat in one of the street cars, and was observing herself very well when a couple of "Uncle Sam's" detectives stepped in and asked the pleasure of her company to the nearest station house. The lady hesitated for a moment, not seeming to appreciate the honor, but seeing that their attachment was such it could not be put off, she nervously took "Uncle Sam" and went. But her fellow passengers were indignant. They would not see such rude conduct without a protest. And they demanded of the officers an explanation, when to their utter confusion, they were informed that the lady in whose behalf they were expending their gallantry was nothing more nor less than a deserter, who was undertaking to conceal himself under a "petty-coat." The passengers subsided.

The Georgia Campaign.

GEN. SLOCUM'S ADVANCE.

Rebels Massing an Army to Oppose Sherman.

Comments of the Rebel Press.

The Augusta *Constitutional* of the 20th has the following:

From a Gentleman up the Georgia road, who left Greensboro yesterday, we learn that Madison has shared the fate of other places visited by the enemy in his present movement. The fire was set to the depot by the incursion of about one thousand cavalry, who reported the strength of their column at two corps—about sixteen thousand men. They returned to their infantry camp after setting fire to the town.

[Madison is a station on the Georgia State Railroad, one hundred and three miles west from Augusta.]

An euglise sent up the Georgia road this morning, found the advance of the enemy about Buckhead, in what force was not ascertained. Considerable excitement existed up the road, and many were removing their effects.

[Buckhead is a station on the Georgia State Railroad, ninety-four miles west from Augusta.]

The up train on the road yesterday did not go further than Crawfordville, sixty-five miles from Augusta, from which point an engine was sent up to Union Point, ten miles further. The engineer reports that the enemy were three miles above the latter place, in what force was not known, but believed to be but a strong body of cavalry. It is rumored that the enemy crossed the Oconee below the railroad bridge. The enemy was in Greensboro on Sunday afternoon.

[Greensboro is a station on the Georgia State Railroad, eighty-four miles west from Augusta.]

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of the 20th, states that a large force has left Greenville, S. C., and is moving across the country in the direction of Atlanta, probably with a view of cutting off the Yankee column which is moving down the Georgia road in this direction.

The same paper says: "We are also told that the wife of a prominent General, who is at present in our city, has received a letter from her husband, in which it is stated that General Breckinridge and the troops under him would leave Upper East Tennessee on Saturday, Nov. 12, on their march southward. By this time this command must be well advanced toward the Georgia line, and will undoubtedly soon give a good report of itself.

We shall probably be blamed and censured for giving publicity to the above news; but the enemy are undoubtedly in the rear of our troops ere this. So no harm can possibly be done in giving it to the public.

With Hood in his rear, Breckinridge on his flanks, and thousand veteran veterans in his front, Sherman cannot escape.

The Macon *Confederate* of the 20th, says:—Lieutenant General Hardee arrived in the city this morning.

General Beauregard will probably be in town to-morrow afternoon. The clarion voice of this gallant Louisianian, like the blast of Roderiek's horn, will soon be heard in the west.

[Since the date mentioned it will be observed that communication with the East has been interrupted by Sherman, and the aforementioned gallant gentleman and the Georgian Hardee left far in the rear of Sherman.]

The *Southern Confederacy* and the *Intelligencer* have packed up and left the city. We learn that the *Intelligencer* has gone to Eatonton.

Sherman did not advance his infantry down the Macon and Western Railroad further than Griffin; their cavalry came as far as Barnesville. He has crossed the Ocmulgee with his infantry on that line, near Indian Springs. His whole force is moving in this direction. His advance has been sixteen miles out of Union Point, the junction of the Athens branch with the main stem of the Georgia Railroad, at 1 o'clock this forenoon.

The Columbus *Sun* says:

"The only reliable information of the position and the movements of the enemy up the Georgia road, is that the bridge over the Oconee river, sixteen miles this side of Union Point, in force is still on the Atlanta side of the stream. This bridge is seven miles above Greensboro Up the river from it, fourteen miles, is the Flat Shoals crossing, and below nine miles is another bridge. Greensboro is eighty miles from Augusta.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

News from the Oil Wells.

The demand for oil at the wells and at Oil City continues active. Former prices have been maintained, and buyers are plenty Among the sales to go East, we note the following on the Hyde & Egbert Farm: 15,000 bbls at the Coquette Wells were sold to a New York firm at $10 per barrel, taken from the well. This will be shipped direct to New York;

At the Jersey Wells, 500 barrels were purchased by Messrs. Clarke, Anderson, & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, at the Jersey Wells, at $10 per barrel. This will be shipped to Cleveland from that point.

At the Story & Cornplanter Farm, 1,200 barrels were purchased by J. Mawhinney, of Pittsburgh, on the Story & Cornplanter Farm at $10 per barrel. A portion of this oil has been shipped to this city. The balance was sold at Oil City.

The river between Pittsburgh and Oil City is in good boating order, with four feet water. The boats are making regular trips.

The Cleveland people are getting highly excited over certain indications of oil in that locality. The *Herald*, of yesterday, says: It is said oil indications show themselves at East Cleveland, and preparations are making to bore on Mr. Sturtevant's premises. A gas spring has been discovered on the farm of R. C. Smith, which lies on the road from East Cleveland to Collamer. There is oil on the water surface and an oil odor. A company, formed in this city, has leased two hundred and fifty acres at this point.

Out at "Abe's" there is said to be oil. We do not know whether McElrath has struck "ile" or not—but we pity the "ile" if he has "struck" it.

Oil shows itself on Tinker's Creek, near where it flows into the Cuyahoga, in Independence and Bedford, and visitors are plenty in those parts.

We evidently are to have a local oil fever, and time will develop whether the disease has been imported, or originated from local causes. All we have to say to our readers is, risk nothing more than you can loose without embarassment, and buy oil shares as you would lottery tickets; keep on if you draw prize, if not disappointed if the ticket turns up a blank.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, on the same subject, says: "Within the last week the oil fever has raged in this city and county, and the common salutations now are, not 'Good morning,' 'good day,' 'good night,' 'How do you do?' but 'Have you struck ile?' 'Take a share in Rock Oil Company?' 'Buy a share in Big Foot Well?' &c. Men from New York, Pittsburgh, and other greasy cities, have been prospecting and leasing lands. Every little shanty has been turned into the title, 'Ravine,' or 'Big Run;' every rocky ledge has been ransacked for 'Shale' in hopes of finding the 'fat of the earth.' In East Cleveland the best prospect for oil appears to be along the creek that empties into the lake, near the residence of James Fitch, Esq. The indications are shale and sandstone."

On the farm of R. C. Smith, near the road running from East Cleveland to Collamer, a gas spring has been found which burns with great force and regularity when lighted. A company has been formed for this farm which has quietly leased about two hundred and fifty acres of land up and down the creek from this point.

In Rockport the excitement is also great and on the farm of the Mastick farm, at the point where the Lorain street plank road crosses Rocky River, some three or four miles from its mouth, and about ten from the city, are found gas springs, oily smell, shale rock, &c. Great excitement is prevalent in that quarter.

Indications for oil have been found in the deep ravine of Tinker's Creek, near its junction with the Cuyahoga river, in the townships of Independence and Bedford, so far the prospects are that the people of Cuyahoga county will be able to laugh and grow fat.

Over seven thousand acres of land have been leased in Perry county, Indiana, by a wealthy Louisville company for the purpose of operating in the oil business. Operations on Little Blue river, in Crawford county, are also going ahead with every promise of success. We likewise learn that several leases have been taken in the southeastern portion of Harrison county for the same purpose. Persons acquainted with the subject have no doubt that oil may be obtained in large quantities in many places along the southern border of the State, and that in a few years a large business will be done in that line.

A derrick has been erected and preparations are being perfected to bore an oil well on the farm of Robert Evans, three miles south of Erie, Erie county.

How Sherman's Movement was Planned.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes thus: Gen. Sherman was not only up to the very moment of abandoning Atlanta, in the closest consultation with Gen. Grant, but the details of the movement now in progress, were the subject of the most careful deliberation and discussion. One of the last messages that passed over the wires, before the interruption of telegraphic communication, was one of several thousand words in cypher, from Grant to Sherman, embodying the final counsel and directions of Lieutenant-General. In the same connection it may be added that many indications point to a co-operation with Sherman's by the navy. Gen. Grant's unwillingness to furnish troops for the movement the Navy department desired to make on Wilmington, has been the subject of comment in some quarters; perhaps it was due to have the naval resources ready for another operation may afford a very satisfactory explanation.

Selling at Cost.—We now offer our entire stock of trimmings, notions, small wares, &c., at actual cost, as we intend quitting business. Now is the time for bargains.
MORRIS & HUMBERT,
Cor. South Com. and Federal st.,
no11-2wW&T Allegheny City.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Highly Interesting.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Sherman Making His Way Triumphantly for the Seacoast.

AUGUSTA IN OUR POSSESSION.

A Cotton Mill Destroyed.

High Price of Wood in Richmond.

Canada Being Placed in a State of Defense

Blockade Running in Daylight.

The Rebels Get Goods in New York.

NEW YORK, November 30.

A fire broke out this morning about half-past four o'clock, which it is said was clearly the work of incendiaries, in the lumber yard of Ogden & Co., in Hubert street. One-third of the block was destroyed. Among the sufferers were a number of families who occupied the dwellings adjoining. Loss estimated at $100,000. Phosphorus was used, and it is thought the intention was to destroy the Government warehouse adjoining, wherein immense quantities of army clothing are stored.

The *Chronicle's* Washington special says: Pryor's report of the capture of Macon, is not believed, as General Sherman had cut communication with that place, and the rebels at Richmond could have no information of the matter. Sherman, probably, avoided Macon and Augusta, and is thought to be marching to the sea coast. The rebels are doing all they can to impede his progress.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Richmond papers of Monday are silent respecting Sherman's movements, but they show the rebels to be in great trepidation.

There is every reason to believe that Sherman is making his way triumphantly to the sea coast.

Roger A. Pryor arrived here this morning, and was taken to Fort Lafayette. He contradicts the reports that he had said Macon and Milledgeville had been captured, but that Augusta had probably fallen. He says Sherman's army was in splendid order, and that the South has more to fear from his movements than those in progress elsewhere.

As to the Southern refugees in this city, he said they had acted unadvisedly.

A remonstrance has been received by the Chambers of Commerce from the merchants of Bahia against paying the $50,000 reward for the capture of the Florida.

A cotton flannel mill, in North Blackstone, Mass., owned by Andrew J. Kemball, was burned this morning. The loss is quite heavy.

The Washington *Star* says: We have the advices from the Gulf. Five of our gunboats lie in Mobile Bay, only three miles from the city. The rebel ram Tennessee and ten works a little below the city at Dog River Bar.

Lawlessness prevails at Bagdad, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. An expeditionary Union force under Lieutenant Sterling, of the Second Maine Cavalry, lately captured a company of rebels and a number of small arms at Barren Bridge.

One of the significant articles in the rebel newspapers is one in the Richmond *Whig*, of the 26th inst., urging the little real importance to the Confederacy, of Richmond, and that it be prepared for and to abandon it.

Lawlessness prevails at Bagdad, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. An expeditionary Union force under Lieutenant Sterling, of the Second Maine Cavalry, lately captured a company of rebels and a number of small arms at Barren Bridge.

Wood is one hundred dollars per cord in Richmond, and many families are without fuel.

The steamer Champion, advertised to sail today for New Orleans, was taken yesterday by the Quartermaster for Government service. Her passengers were transferred to the Eagle, which sailed at the usual hour.

The registry of persons from insurgent States is progressing at the Provost Marshal's office. It is estimated that there are 25,000 Southerners in the city. About 100 registered yesterday, and 200 to-day.

The Chamber of Commerce will take action to-morrow relative to the $35,000 testimonial to Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge.

The heirs and descendants of Bahia against the payment of $100,000, offered by the Chamber for the capture of the Forida, has been received by thirty-four firms doing business at that port, and certified to by the British Consul.

No important discoveries have been made by the police within the past day or two in regard to the plot to burn the city. The authorities are making active exertions. The Mayor, today, issued a proclamation offering a reward of $5,000 for the detection of one or more of the incendiaries.

The reward now offered amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars.

On Monday a torpedo was found in one of the berths of the steamer, City of New London. The fuse had been lighted, but became extinguished. It is thought that the torpedo was placed on board the vessel by the steamer started from New York, Saturday night.

Canada papers announce that the officers deputed to examine the Canadian and American frontier, to report on a system of defence, have reported that Canada can be effectively defended by a moderate force against aggression, and have devised a scheme of defense, and it was approved by the commissioners.

Capt. Hill's Arctic expedition has been heard from to the 27th of August. Captain Hill was at Rowe's Welcome, bound up. Vessels from the Hudson Bay were to sail this year. No further tidings are expected until September. The Monticello will water at Two Brothers Bay, north of Chesterfield Inlet, and schooners at Mobile Inlet.

To-day the attachment against Gen. Butler was up before Judge Cardoza, on a motion to transfer the case from the State to the United States Court. The motion is opposed by Judge Pierrepoint for the New Orleans plaintiff.

The *Post* contains a long article on blockade running from Nassau, which is now clear of cotton, and put into Nassau under plea of distress. Goods are then loaded and shipped on blockade runners. It is openly boasted that the rebels, through merchants at Nassau can get what goods they desire from the United States. Large quantities of pork are now being shipped and Havana is becoming the depot of blockade running. Ten steamers left Nassau recently to run between Havana and Galveston.

Large quantities of arc goods being sent from New York to Canadian ports and from there to Nassau and Wilmington.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, says a steamer recently run the blockade in open day, passing within sight of the fleet at anchor.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special says the Florida sunk from an unknown cause, but supposes she sprung a leak in the seams, weakened by a blow from the Wachusett at the time of capture.

Department of the Susquehanna.

FAREWELL ORDER OF GEN. COUCH.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Dec. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71.—In obedience to orders from the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, I hereby relinquish command of the Department of the Susquehanna, in doing so, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the officers in charge of the several Staff Departments, and those in command of districts and posts, for the able and efficient manner in which they have each discharged their duties, and to the Chief Executive of the State, the heads of the different State Departments, and the citizens generally, for their hearty co-operation in my endeavors to maintain law and order, and their cordial support to the measures adopted for their protection.

[Signed] D. N. COUCH,
Major General U. S. Vols.

FROM MEXICO.

Swedish Recognition of Maximi

7,000 DOMINICANS CAP

HAVANA, Novembe

The British steamer Solent left for Vera C yesterday. Among her passengers are Bar Westerstadt, Minister of Sweden at Washington, who goes to Mexico to officially recognize the Empire.

The new British Consul for Cuba, Mr. Branch, arrived yesterday.

Rumor says 7,000 Dominicans were captured at St. Domingo city, after overpowering the garrison—evidently a canard.

Rebel Forces Concentrating in Georgia

Wilmington Expedition Abandoned.

NEWBERN, N. C., November 27.

It is reported that all the available rebel forces at Wilmington and other points in this State are moving to the assistance of Georgia. General Bragg has been assigned to the Department of North Carolina, which constitutes his command.

The rebel papers of this State report the abandonment of the Wilmington expedition, which appears to give them great relief.

Governor Vance is fighting for admission into the Rebel Senate, with prospects of success.

PROMINENT GENERALS RESIGNED.

THEIR RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President to take effect to-day: Major General Jno. A. McClernard, Brigadier General E. A. Rayne, Brigadier General Neal Dow.

Sherman Across the Oconee.

HALF WAY TO SAVANNAH.

Rebels of Georgia Must Rely on Their Home Forces for Defense.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

There is nothing later from Sherman, no rebel papers having been received within the last twenty-four hours.

The very latest rebel intelligence from either column of General Sherman's army, placed General Slocum's column at Greensboro, on the Georgia State Railroad, eighty-four miles west of Augusta, on the 20th; General Howard's column at Toomsboro, on the Georgia Central Railroad, one hundred and forty-five miles from Savannah, on the 22d. Both columns had crossed the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, the two principal streams on the route of march, and were, at the dates mentioned, fully half way to Savannah.

The *World* thinks it not likely that Lee has sent a large force to Georgia. It says the rebels must rely on levies called out by Governor Brown, of Georgia,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Will There be a Draft?

We have referred to the order for correcting the enrollment lists as indicative of another draft, and that, too, at no distant day, unless the armies are kept up by enlistments. New York and Boston are thus interpreting not only the order, but the general situation; and, taking everything into consideration, it will be wise if this conclusion becomes general. For some reason or other, drafting, although seemingly the only way to secure soldiers at such times and in such numbers as they are needed, has thus far failed to completely accomplish that object. Under the 700,000 call, not over 50,000 men were actually put into the army. The three hundred dollar exemption clause, it was alleged, worked the ineliculable mischief. Congress repealed it, and under the new law another call for 500,000 was made, but it is alleged, on authority, not over 120,000 men have been actually put into the service under it,—credits of every description, desertions, and systematic efforts, in various ways, of faithless men and domestic enemies, having measureably defeated the confident expectations of Congress.

As between drafting and the volunteer system, there can be no doubt which is the best. Nothing is more certain than that the former, if the results given are correct, has proved unequal to expectation. After all we have done in that line, our armies to-day are made up of volunteers, and they will continue to be. Experience has proved that it is in this direction we must look, that on efforts in this behalf we must rely, to keep our armies up. It is doubtless true, that the fear of the draft stimulates the country to secure volunteers; but it is an unsafe reliance, and an essentially unsound reversal of motive. The vote thrown at the recent election proves that there is no exhaustion. In the absence of any new legislation, the efforts of individuals and of communities, acting as organised bodies, must be depended on to stimulate volunteering, and to supply the wants of the Government.

The season is favorable for procuring men. In some of the large cities little difficulty is experienced in procuring them, at fixed bounties. If there is to be another draft, it may come sooner than we expect. Let us therefore, bestir ourselves for volunteers. The New Volunteer Corps, to be commanded by our gallant HANCOCK, is an excellent starting point. The order under which it is to be recruited, is liberal and appeals to the patriotism of the country. An especial feature is that recruits will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled, and will be paid a special bounty of three hundred dollars from the substitute fund, not being mustered into the service. Two hundred dollars more than one years' men have been entitled. The city, county, ward, and in those cases where they are given, State bounties will thus amount at the least to six hundred dollars. These advantages, all included within the service of one year, will not fail to be appreciated by every veteran to whom they appeal.

Pittsburgh has ever been foremost in responding to the calls of the Government in the struggle for existence. She has shown no disposition to relax her efforts, nor will she. That she may maintain her foremost position, steps should be taken, with as little delay as possible, to revive the recruiting business in our city. We trust it will be done.

Cabinet Changes.

The New York *Times*, remarking on the lull in speculation on Cabinet changes, remarks that, "ten days ago it was announced, with the utmost positiveness, that Mr. STANTON was at once to give place to General BUTLER, Mr. FESSENDEN to R. J. WALKER, and Judge SEWARD to C. F. ADAMS." "Not a single one of these changes," it is observed, "had been purposed, or even talked about by the PRESIDENT, or any of the parties." Having said this, the *Times* says further:—"These changes are probably the only three which are not in the least likely to occur"—a remark which the context leads us to infer means that, in these "Departments changes are least likely to occur; possibly it may have been intended to throw out the suggestion that if changes do take place in them, they will not be according to the speculative programme.

Mr. STANTON, it is said, though his "health has been very seriously impaired by the gigantic labors of his Department—labors which probably no other man would have performed without having been crushed utterly months ago"—is not likely to vacate that Department more than to seek "temporary repose." "His rare talent, his unrivaled executive ability, his familiarity with the enormous and complicated business of the War Department, and his single-hearted devotion to the Government and the country," having made him so "indispensable in that position," that "neither the President nor the country would willingly assent to his leaving."

This, we presume, may be accepted as little less than an authorised announcement that Mr. STANTON will be retained at the head of the War Department.

A similar opinion is expressed concerning Mr. FESSENDEN in the Treasury Department, although he is understood to be a candidate for the United State Senate from Maine. It is further understood, "that Vice-President HAMLIN is also a candidate for that position; and it is not at all unlikely," remarks the *Times*, "that a recognition of his general claims and qualifications, as well as of the graceful and patriotic manner in which he accepted the adverse decision of the Baltimore Convention, may prompt the people of Maine to bestow it upon him. In that event, we have no doubt Mr. FESSENDEN will continue to be the Secretary of the Treasury."

Concerning the State Department, the *Times* says:—"And that Mr. SEWARD will retain the State Department, unless for personal reasons he chooses to leave it, we presume is a matter of course."

Of the other Departments the *Times* proceeds to speak as follows:—

That changes may occur in other Cabinet posts is more than likely. Attorney General BATES has already signified his intention to retire, and we presume his example will soon be followed by the Secretary of the Navy. The Vacant Chief Justiceship will probably be filled by an appointment from a Western State, and this may lead to the resignation of the Secretary of the Interior; but so far as we are informed no names have yet been canvassed to fill these possible or probable vacancies. If Secretary WELLES should retire, we are confident the country would rejoice to see his office filled by some one of the Naval heroes who have, by practical service, reflected so much honor on the American flag.

The result of the election has made President LINCOLN so completely master of the situation, and at the same time so thoroughly responsible for the conduct of the public affairs, that he is not only able, but bound alike by duty and by interest, to put aside all attempts at the dictation of cliques or of factions, and to act exclusively upon his own convictions of the public good.

It will be observed that color is given to the report of a few days since, that Associate Justice DAVIS will be appointed Chief Justice, and that Secretary USHER, of the Interior, will take the present place of Judge DAVIS on the Supreme Bench. DAVIS is from Illinois, and USHER from Indiana. Perhaps this arrangement will send Mr. CHASE to England.

GEN. W. W. IRWIN, President of the Board of Military Claims, requests that all persons holding warrants of the State Treasury for military claims should forward them to Hon. ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor General, for re-issue and payment. The Board is now in session.

THE burning of the Greyhound developed the fact that PORTER and BUTLER have been having their heads together. Truly unlucky would it have been had this accident deprived the country of their ashore and afloat services.

Soldiers' Orphan Home.

The Soldiers's Orphan Home is intended to afford support, shelter and instruction to the children of United States soldiers who have died in the service of their country, as well as to the children of those soldiers who have been so maimed in the same service as to be incapable of extending to their little ones that assistance which they would otherwise cheerfully give them. It is also intended to give a temporary home to those children of soldiers, whose parents, through temporary disability may be unable to afford them a proper support.

The name of this institution indicates its nature. It is not to be a Refuge or an Asylum —it is to be a Home for those poor children whom the war to defend the nation's existence may have rendered homeless. These children of the nation should not be treated as outcasts, left to the cold charity of the world, or as orphans, in whose behalf can be pleaded only the ordinary motives of philanthrophy or Christian love. They have a special title on the nation, in whose defense they have been made fatherless, and which, in return for the life that has been preserved for it, should feel it a pride and honor to watch over and foster the young lives that its dying defenders have committed to its care.

That the country which he has bravely defended, owes to the invalid soldier protection and support has never been questioned. The most warlike people have ever taken special pride in caring for, fostering and honoring their scarred veterans. Appropriations for this purpose, whether contributed from the public or the private purse, have never been deemed an useless or extravagant expense. Nowhere, perhaps, has this honorable feeling exerted so great an influence as in this country, during the present war. On the sick and the wounded soldier have been lavished the care of a generous people. Whatever man's skill or woman's intuitive kindness could suggest, that either public or private munificence has not failed to do in this noble cause. But, while doing our duty to the living, we should not forget the dead. Unknown, unnamed, in the field where he fell, lies many a brave man. In a year or two the slight vestiges which now mark his resting place will have disappeared, and of him, personally, no recollection will remain, save in the general statement of the historian, that in such a battle were killed so many thousand of the defenders of the Union. He, indeed, is beyond the reach of our comfort; neither riches, nor power, nor skill can restore to him the life which he lost for us and our children. But, to us he has bequeathed a sacred legacy—the little ones, who had but learned to lisp his name, when, at the call of his country, he tore himself from them. Mayhap, when about to gasp the last painful breath of life he bethought him of those helpless ones at home, and sought consolation in the reflection that of them a generous country would not fail to take every care. Bequeathed thus by its dying defenders, these children of the Republic should be sheltered, fostered and educated by the nation. This obligation cannot be declined by any one who knows the duty of a citizen, or in whose heart glows one spark of true love of country.

To provide for these children of the nation a fitting home, it is necessary to support and educate them in a way that their residence there shall be a mark of distinction to which in after life they may refer with honorable pride. As the living, but maimed or invalid soldier, should not be looked on as a pauper, to be provided for in a poor-house, so these children ought not to be treated as mere outcasts, or pauper orphans. Care, accordingly, should be taken that in their home they should feel that they are neither one nor the other. At the same time the management will never forget the sacred duty of using a prudent economy in the administration of the trust confided to them.

The above Prospectus was issued some months ago, and a considerable amount has been subscribed by several of the liberal and wealthy citizens of Pittsburgh. An act of incorporation was procured, the only one yet granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the special object of providing a home for the orphans of Union soldiers. The incorporators who are to have charge of the institution comprises names which guaranty the careful and efficient management of the institution. Liberal subscriptions have already been made sufficient to make a beginning, but much more will be required to maintain this House successfully, and enable it to relieve even a small proportion of the poor and helpless children who have been orphaned since the war commenced.

We are informed that a building has been leased and is now being fitted up, which will accommodate forty or fifty orphans. The near approach of winter (which threatens to be most severe) and the exorbitant cost of all sorts of food, fuel, and clothing, appeal urgently to the benevolent to look promptly and kindly to the condition of the poor and needy. We cordially commend to their charitable care the poor orphan of the soldier who lost his life fighting his country's battles—surely the case to one that commends itself to every humane and patriotic man who has anything to spare. Charles Knap is President of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and George W. Cass Treasurer—to whom subscriptions may be made. We shall watch the organization and progress of this noble institution with great interest, and furnish full information in regard to it.

The Condition of our Returned Union Prisoners.

On Friday two steamers arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, bearing thither between eleven and twelve hundred of our released prisoners from Savannah. As the poor men disembarked, stout hearts of men who stood by to witness the scene, quailed before the awful spectacle. A correspondent who was on the spot says "we are unable to describe, so as to give you any conception of the real picture that met the eye as we wandered over that boat." A large proportion of these gallant men had to be helped ashore. They were evidently dying. A number had to be carried in the arms of stronger comrades; these were the dying. Some died on the gang plank before reaching the wharf. Others died before they could be lifted from the vessel. Others still had died on the passage. Thirty had died on the way, shortly after leaving Savannah. Seven dead bodies were found on the second steamer. The mate of this vessel, who is represented as a most kind hearted man, ready to do the most menial service for the men, said it was the first load he ever brought home, and he prayed God it might be the last. He never wanted to see such suffering again; it was more than the stoutest heart could endure," and all who heard that observation felt that it was true. Col. MULFORD has informed the surgeon at the Annapolis Hospital that daily arrivals may be expected for the next ten days, and it is said that those who are coming are in a far worse condition than those already arrived. If this can be so—if there can be anything worse than superlatively bad—then what conception are we to have, what opinion are we to form, what can we think of the enemies of our country who thus abuse our soldiers who fall into their hands? The language is too poor, with all its luxuriance, to enable us to depict the barbarous character of such enemies. Yet these are the people who talk of "Yankee vandals"—who cry aloud for peace—who are exhausting all the resources of their statesmanship to obtain interference on their behalf on the part of other nations. They have violated the usages of war from their very outbreak into rebellion; everywhere they have practiced the most barbarous customs upon our soldiers whom they have taken as prisoners. They have kept up a fire upon our pickets in direct violation of the established rules of war; whilst our soldiers have been strictly prohibited returning the fire. At no point have they exhibited a single redeeming feature; yet they continually, through their representatives at home and abroad, throw up their hands in impious horror in presence of the fact that they are not let alone. Justice is mercy to such an enemy, and that justice should be exercised.

God in the Constitution.

A convention is now in session in Philadelphia, which has for its object the securing of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, "which shall honor God, by thankfully avowing Him as our Supreme Father and Ruler, and bless man by securing him universal liberty and all of his other inalienable rights." A petition to the President and Congress has been prepared, and is in circulation for signature. To the petition is appended an argument in which is set forth the fact that the framers of the Constitution made no reference to it in fourteen years; that sixty years have elapsed since the last one; that progress is a duty, and what ought to be can be, if we pray with faith, and work to help answer our own prayers; that our present Constitution shows striking signs of French infidelity, and that it has less of Christianity in it than the Declaration of Independence or the Articles of Confederation. It is urged that at least one million signatures be appended before it is presented on the 4th of March, 1865.

THE Richmond papers, under an edict from DAVIS, have ceased giving reports of SHERMAN'S progress. This means good news for SHERMAN, for if he had met with a reverse, or if there was anything to comfort, we certainly would hear of it from Richmond.

The New Torpedo Boat "Stromboli."

Some years ago, Wm. W. W. Wood, Chief Engineer of the Navy, conceived the idea of using the submarine torpedo in a manner not heretofore known or experimented upon. His plans were brought to the notice of the Navy Department, and a board of examiners were appointed to inquire into the merits of the invention, who reported in its favor, and recommended the construction of a vessel to demonstrate the idea. The Department immediately ordered the construction of what is now the "Stromboli." To keep the matter as quiet as possible, it was necessary to construct the various portions of the vessel at different points. The hull was built at Fairhaven, Conn.; the engine at Mystic, Conn., and the torpedo machinery at Schenectady, N. Y., so that it was not easy for traitors and foreign emissaries to put the parts together.

On Friday, the 25th inst., she made her trial trip, to test her propulsive and torpedo engines. After some tests of her machinery, which worked to the satisfaction of all, it was decided to fire a "wood torpedo," of the same pattern as that used by Lieut. Cushing, in destroying the rebel ram Albermarle. This torpedo was placed in the basket, and when about one foot below the surface of the water, it was exploded. The water was thrown up about 180 feet, in a perpendicular column, which measured ten feet in diameter. The torpedo, when it exploded, was only about fifteen feet from the bow of the vessel, and the shock felt on board was very slight. A sixty pound torpedo was then placed twenty feet below the surface, and same distance from the vessel, and was exploded by Beardsley's magnetic-electro machine. A column of water sixty feet high, twenty in diameter, and thick with mud, was thrown up, fully demonstrating the power and destructiveness of the invention. The shock was felt over a space of 150 yards in diameter. It is the conclusion that this vessel, for destructive purposes, has no equal in the world. No iron clad can stand its power. Perfectly safe to operate in, the nearer she approaches an enemy the safer she is. On Saturday, the 26th inst., the "Stromboli" took her departure for Hampton Roads, where she will, no doubt, prove a terror to blockade runners and pirates.

Personal.

Henry Ducolon was sentenced to death in Toledo on Monday, the execution to take place on the 20th of January.

The New York *Herald* states that General McClellan's salary as Engineer-in-chief of the Morris and Essex Railroad is fixed at $25,000 per annum. We opine that this announcement, to be believed, would require a *line*. Branch roads are not in the habit of paying such immense salaries.

Mr. Masseras, formerly one of the editors of the New York *Courier des Etats Unis*, has been appointed a Chevalier of the Order of Guadalupe, and his wife has been elevated to the position of a lady of honor in waiting on the Empress Charlotte. The New York *Herald* suggests that the same honorable distinction be awarded to Mr. Shanahan, its correspondent, who accompanied Maximilian during his pilgrimage to the throne of the Mexican Empire.

The London Bar has given a magnificent dinner to the celebrated French Advocate, Mr. Berryer. Lord Brougham, the Solicitor General, and the whole Bar, to the number of four hundred persons, attended the banquet, and considered it one of the finest ever given in London.

The Emperor of China, after the restoration of Nankin to the imperialists by capture, ordered that Chung-Wang and Kan-Wang—should be "cut in a thousand pieces," near the ruins of their palaces, and the sentence has been carried into execution.

Rev. J. A. B. Stone, late President of the Kalamazoo College, Michigan, has recovered a verdict of $7,720 against Rev. E. Anderson, late professor of Greek in the same institution, for uttering slanderous words, deeply affecting the moral character of the plaintiff.

Rev. John Scott, D.D., of Birmingham, has been elected editor of the *Western Methodist Protestant*. Dr. G. Brown is serving as editor until the Doctor can make arrangements to occupy his new post.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes: Hon. Caleb Cushing arrived in town this morning. He had a carpet bag in his hand, and when I passed him, in front of the St. Nicholas, the bootblacks were giving his understandings a nice fresh polish. Rumor connects Caleb's name with the editorship of a new democratic paper, to take effect on the first of January.

An association is organized at Alton to raise a monument to the martyr Lovejoy. This work is scarcely more due to the memory of Lovejoy than to Alton and to the better spirit of the age. The Alton *Telegraph* well says that the murder of Lovejoy was a crime for which the spirit of that time, rather than the citizens of Alton, should be held responsible. The erection of a monument to Lovejoy will be an appropriate expression of the wonderfully changed state of public opinion since he was sacrificed by it, and the initiation of this tribute by Alton cannot fail to reflect well deserved credit upon that city.

There are six convicts in the Philadelphia county prison under sentence of death, one of whom, James Ford, colored, has been in confinement over thirteen years. The others are William N. West, convicted of the murder of his wife, in 1856; John Klipatrick, convicted of murder, by stabbing, about six years ago; Jas. Miller, convicted of the murder of German, by drowning him in Gunner's Run, perpetrated about 1859; Patrick Farrigan, convicted of the murder of a man named Williamson, in Gladwing, in 1862; and Jeremiah Dixie, colored, convicted of the murder of Peter Miller, by cutting his throat with a razor, in 1861 or 1862. These convicts are all kept at work, an act of the Assembly having been passed authorizing the Inspectors to put convicts to work, after the expiration of six months from the time the death sentence has been passed upon them. In the thirteen years that have transpired since the sentence of Ford, the convict longest in confinement at the county prison, there have been but two executions, that of Peter Mahon, colored, and Thomas Armstrong. Within the same period, Caple and Emmos, who were under sentence, were pardoned; also, Robert Thompson. As it is not at all probable that any of those now under sentence will ever be executed, the facts given show but two executions out of nine convictions, in all of which sentence of death was passed.

Bishop McIlvaine has accepted the appointment of the American Bible Society, to be its representative at the approaching jubilee of the Prussian Society to be held at Berlin, in Prussia.

A Sunday school in Bangor, Maine, has been inciting its pupils to insane emulation in committing verses of Scripture to memory, and one poor little girl ten years old has managed to learn nearly fourteen hundred in six months. The foolish torturers unfortunately, have presented her a Bible for her success.

From the Indian *Times*, we get this extremely interesting bit of news, which shows that the rebels are not the only people who suffer from defaulting treasurers: "Sidar Ubdoolrahman Khan, son of Ufzul Khan, with one thousand sowars and the whole of Ufzul Khan's treasury, made his escape from Tuckta Pool to Ukena."

Artemus Ward has been Mormonizing in New York for over fifty nights, and still the thing pays. He intends to visit Saratoga next summer.

Thomas Bridgton, an old resident of Northampton, Massachusetts, died on Friday, at the age of 69. He was the author of "Inscriptions on the Gravestones in the Graveyards of Northampton, and of other Towns in the Valley of the Connecticut," published in 1820, and also the author of several other volumes of a similar character.

At a recent convention of fruit growers, Henry Ward Beecher said he thought the use of cider was gradually creeping back from the oblivion to which the progress of temperance had consigned it, and although as a temperance man he could not recommend its use, "if you will make it," said he, "I beg of you to make it good."

M. Pierre Scudo, of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other Parisian publications, died at Blois on the 21st of October. He was born in Venice in 1806. This leaves another serious blank in the musical world.

Theodore Tilton will deliver the address at the opening of the Fair for the benefit of the Freedmen's Aid Commission in Chicago on the 19th of December.

Ducious Harthan, of Chicopee, Mass., has recently returned from California, after an absence of sixteen years. Three years ago he enlisted in the Union army, served his term out, and was discharged in New Mexico. Nineteen others with him concluded to come East, and accordingly brought four yoke of oxen and a wagon, loaded up their effects, and started the overland route. They have had a safe journey, though rather rough at times.

Mr. A. W. Thayer has been appointed by the State Department consul to Trieste, in place of Mr. Hildreth. Mr. Thayer has been for several years connected with the American Legation at Vienna, to which city he removd some time since, the better to pursue his researches for a forthcoming life of Beethoven. He is also known in the literary world as the author of the "Brown Papers" and the "Diarist" of Dwight's *Journal of Music*, to which periodical he is now contributing an interesting series of papers on Antonio Salieri, a composer who was a contemporary of Beethoven. Mr. Thayer is well acquainted with foreign manners and languages, and will prove a useful and efficient representative of our country at the populous and important commercial seaport of Austria, for such, in fact, is Trieste.

TORPEDO PREVENTIVE.—Large locomotive lamps are about to be placed on all the Monitors attached to Admiral Porter's fleet. These lamps will be kept burning at night when anchored in the proximity of rebels. The broad glare of light which they throw upon the water will render the attempted approach of torpedo boats plainly visible to the men on watch, if there should be any frantic rebel bold enough to attempt the bringing of torpedoes within the halo of an illuminated monitor.

General Intelligence.

The number of deaths in Baltimore last week was 71.

The other morning a brakeman, who had recently been hired by the company, met with a serious if not fatal accident on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, under the following circumstances: He rode on top of the train, and while passing under the Congress street bridge, was struck by the lower timbers and knocked down. He fell between the cars and fortunately slighted between the rails, thus allowing the train to pass over him without cutting him to pieces. Either the collision with the timbers of the bridge, or the fall, fractured the poor fellows jaw, and severely cut him about the head. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

A lad of fifteen years old recently captured a shoplifter, of Lewiston, Me. Seeing a man steal a cap and walk off, the boy followed him, and, presenting an unloaded pistol, threatened to shoot him if he did not return the article. He led the thief back to the store, and made him pay a double price for the cap.

A large rolling mill, for the manufacture of boiler and sheet iron, galvanized gas pipe and gasometer iron, will soon be erected at Providence, Rhode Island. About three hundred hands will be employed, and some operatives from England are already engaged.

The latest reports from the Dictator show that, as all the sand and mud have not been washed out of her rudder-step, it will be necessary to dock her. Consequently she is lying at her present anchorage burning up her coal, so she will be in a fit condition to dock. As soon as the sand is removed from the step she will make a trial trip somewhere.

The work on the engines of the ram Dunderberg, building by W. H. Webb, Esq., is going on rapidly at the Etna Iron Works in New York. A board of naval officers are examining the vessel, with a view of making some changes in her casemates. The casemates will probably be lengthened, and the turrets dispensed with, so that she will be a very formidable floating battery. The propeller and shaft will soon be ready to put in their places.

The value of taxable property in New Orleans, according to the assessors' statements just prepared, shows a total of increase of all kinds of property, since 1863, of $2,526,227.

The rebels say that the Yankee "vandals" have destroyed Governor Brown's house. What will they say at the attempt to burn up a city full of women and children?

Donizetti's opera of "Don Sebastian" was produced at the New York Academy on Friday for the first time. It was brought out in elaborate style, and in one scene three hundred persons were on the stage, in a grand funeral procession.

The silk dresses of the Southern ladies, new at the beginning of the rebellion, have now been so often turned and returned, and altered, and mysteriously manipulated, as to make it impossible to repair them again.

The diggers in Australia are picking up a great many diamonds now as well as nuggets.

A Democratic editor in Iowa says his party in that State has taken the degree of LL. D.—"Licked Like the Devil."

Says Artemus Ward: "Yu ma differ as much as yu pleaze about the stile of a yung lady's figger, but I tell yu konfidentially, if she has forty thousand pounds, the figger is about as near rite as yu will git it."

The Navy Department has ordered the discharge of 1,500 workmen from the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y.

A National Council of Congregational Churches is to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of June next, to be composed of two delegates (one of whom should be a pastor) from every ten churches. The topics suggested for the consideration of the Council are: The work of home evangelization in the West and in the South. This will include the condition and wants of the freedmen; parochial evangelization; the ministry, its support, with special reference to colleges and theological seminaries; ministerial support; a statement of our policy; a declaration of Christian faith as held in common by the Congregational Churches; the systematization of the agencies of Christian benevolence.

The Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association held its thirteenth annual meeting on Monday evening.

A train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was thrown off the track near Elkron, on Friday night, owing to some cross ties having been placed on the rails. The locomotive was demolished, as were also the express, baggage, and one of the passenger cars. The fireman, whose name was not learned, was caught between the broken fragments of the cars, and had several of his ribs broken, and his head so terribly cut. He was taken back to Elkton, where surgical assistance was rendered him. The engineer, John Keenan, had a leg and arm cut somewhat, but not seriously. The baggage master, Robert Donaldson, was injured about the back, but not enough to prevent his walking. None of the passengers were injured in the slightest degree. They were detained near the scene of the accident five hours, and were then transfered to another train, by which they were enabled to reach Philadelphia early the next morning. Cross ties had been similarly placed on the track used by the trains bound this way, and which were removed by Conductor Goodwin. The mishap to his own train in consequence of the profits on each Mill when sold. We have also made of the profits on each Mill when sold. We have also made similar contracts with Messrs Schaub & Brown, No. 4 Anderson street, Allegheny City, to manufacture and sell four hundred and fifty of sale Mills in Fayettee, Westmoreland and Somerset Pa. Also, a similar contract with R. H. Burris for Butler county, and a contract with Messrs. Cole, Babst & Co., for five hundred Mills to be sold in the counties of Armstrong, Crawford, Mercer and Somerset.

Retreat of Price from Missouri.

There is no doubt that Price got out of Missouri with but the fragments of his army. A letter dated Fort Gibson, November 9th, says: Last night a report reached here that the Federals were moving down the same road in pursuit of Price, but it was not credited until this evening, when messengers arrived who reported that Generals Curtis and Blunt had pursued him to the Arkansas river, which they reached only a short time after he had crossed. We are, therefore, all jubilant, and know that we are safe for the winter.

I cannot give you anything more than rumors of the fights, flights, adventures, and condition of the two forces. Price has suffered a crushing defeat and made a most disastrous retreat from Missouri. He had 500 wagons and 19 pieces of artillery in Missouri. He crossed the Arkansas with only two pieces and about forty wagons. The road is lined with broken down horses and debris of his munitions, while his men, about 15,000, are demoralized and almost starving. They committed but few excesses in the Nation, besides taking everything they could find to eat, even devouring half-parched ears of corn and raw pumpkins. Gen. Curtis will be here to-morrow. Blunt has gone to Fort Smith.

November 10.—Gen. Curtis arrived this morning, and fully confirms reports of the utter rout of Price's army. His men are in a starving condition, living on beef without salt, and slippery elm bark, with what they can pick up along the road. Some of his men, it is said, have died of actual starvation, while the whole army is little more than a demoralized, panic-stricken herd. Gen. Curtis remarked this evening, that they "were more to be pitied than feared, and they would not be in a condition to give us any more trouble for six months." He has a long and desolate road to Red River, and his discomfiture will carry terror to that stream.

Marchant & Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 31, 1864. del-ltd&ftw

The Presbyterian Banner,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Published at Pittsburgh, Pa., by

JAMES ALLISON & CO.

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PRINTED ON EXCELLENT PAPER, AND IN SUPERIOR STYLE.

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On all the leading topics of [illegible] both Religious and Secular. All the various [illegible] that present themselves for consideration [illegible] that are worthy the attention of Intelligent and Christian people, are discussed from the Christian standpoint, and in the comprehensive spirit of Christian charity and enlarged benevolence.

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Are given the results of Science, Travel, Statistical Information, &c., of most value to the public.

While at the same time

SELECTIONS,

From books, Magagines, and other newspapers are given for the Christian, the parent, the man of literature and learning, and for the children.

Nor are the claims of the

GARDEN AND THE FARM

Forgotten; but much of the information needed for both is regularly presented.

A general

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS MATTERS,

Carefully prepared is given every week. In this our readers will be informed of the state of the Money, Stock, Dry Goods, Oil, and Produce Markets.

It is also, owing to its large and increasing circulation, one of the very best Advertising Mediums.

TERMS:

This paper is furnished at the low rate of $2.00 per annum in advance, with an additional copy to the person getting up a club of ten. Fifty cents extra when delivered by carrier.

Address

JAMES ALLISON & CO.,

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER,

del Pittsburgh, Pa.

$12 TO $25 PERDAY.

Agents wanted to sell our new Empire and Little Giant Sewing Machines, the best cheap machines in the world, with late improvements. We are giving a commission by which the above wages can be made, or we employ agents at $75 per month, and expenses paid. For particulars address with stamp,

GATES & CO.,
no28-2w,s.o.d. Detroit, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1st, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL CO.,

have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders on or after the 10th inst., at the office of R. J. Thomas, Treasurer, 157 Liberty street.

del-9t J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' OIL CO

A meeting of the Stockholders of the MERCHANTS' OIL CO. will be held at the office of Jas. W. Arnett, No. 87 Fifth street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Very important business will be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

del-1t J. R. McCUNE, President.

COAL EXCHANGE.

A MEETING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE

will be held on FRIDAY, the 2d inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. Business of importance. By order.

del 2t JOHN DRAVO, President.

HAVE YOU HEARD THAT

MARCHANT & CO.

ARE OFFERING

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR A

MILL

Equal in every respect to

Ogborn & Co.'s Union Fanning Mill,

PATENTED JANUARY 12TH, 1864?

If not, go immediately to No. 125 LIBERTY street, and examine the only perfect Grain and Seed Separator that has ever been invented. In one operation it separates smut, chess or cheat, cockle and all other foul seeds; chaff, straw, rat rolls and all other impurities from wheat. It is a perfect separator of Clover-seed from Timothy-seed; also, Oats from Barley and Rye from seed Wheat. By once running through the foulest, Wheat comes from this Mill perfectly clean, by cleaning Rye, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Flax, Clover, Timothy and Hungarian Grass-seed it has no rival. We do not claim for this Mill anything more than it will do, and we ask all to call at

125 Liberty street,

where the Mill may be seen and tested, and examine for themselves, and we are confident that every man will go away believing this invention to be the wonder of the age. Immense fortunes can be made by men of industry and business qualifications in the manufacture and sale of these Mills, and the sale of the territory therefor.

To good and responsible men we will sell the undivided one-half of territory, and also the right to vend Mills on terms that will yield the purchaser immense profits.

We make contracts with responsible men to manufacture the Mills, giving *us one-fourth the profits when the Mills are sold.*

We want no one to enter into the business without first making a careful examination.

Portions of Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, and some of the Eastern States, are still undisposed of, and those desirous of obtaining any interest in this territory, or the right to make and vend Mills therein will call on

HENDRICK & FREE,

The Patentees, at Meanor's Hotel, No. 38 Fourth street.

Parts of Pennsylvania are also for sale, and we invite those desirous of manufacturing and selling Mills in this territory, to call on at

Hare's Hotel and at 125 Liberty street.

Read the following certificate, it being the testimony of disinterested and responsible men:

This certifies that we have examined Ogborn & Co.'s Union Fanning Mill, bought in January 12, 1864, and the working of the same in various kinds of Grain and seeds, and that it worked and operated in all of them, and to every one to our entire satisfaction, and in our opinion it is the best Fanning Mill or Grain Separator, for all kinds of Grain and Seeds that we have ever seen; and that we have examined the patent and claims on the same to our entire satisfaction, and most cordially recommend all persons in want of a Mill to purchase said Mill.

D. P. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents.
Wm. Cain, Jr., Richmond, Indiana.
H. B. Long, Agriculture Warehouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. A. McVay, Farmer, Greene county, Pa.
D. M. McElroy, Superintendent Allegheny county Home.
W. M. Claney, Allegheny city.
Columbus Coleman, Allegheny city, Pa.
James Hadley, Highland, Highland co., Ohio.
Pelham & Carey, Grain Dealers, Xenia, Ohio.
Levi Woodard, Douglas county, Kansas.
T. F. Hendrick, late Chaplain 78th Ohio vol. reg't, Xenia, Ohio.
T. P. Wright, Editor National Agriculturist, Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. W. Franks, Farmer, Fayette county, Pa.
John Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Watson Prowell, Farmer and Miller.
J. W. Hum, six years in the Fanning Mill Trade.
John Barnes were injured in the slightest degree. They were detained near the scene of the accident five hours, and were then transfered to another train, by which they were enabled to reach Philadelphia early the next morning. Cross ties had been similarly placed on the track used by the trains bound this way, and which were removed by Conductor Goodwin. The mishap to his own train in consequence of the profits on each Mill when sold. We have also made similar contracts with Messrs Schaub & Brown, No. 4 Anderson street, Allegheny City, to manufacture and sell four hundred and fifty of sale Mills in Fayettee, Westmoreland and Somerset Pa. Also, a similar contract with R. H. Burris for Butler county, and a contract with Messrs. Cole, Babst & Co., for five hundred Mills to be sold in the counties of Armstrong, Crawford, Mercer and Somerset.

MARCHANT & CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 31, 1864. del-ltd&ftw

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The most interesting incidents connected with individuals of note, whether dead or living.

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Are given the results of Science, Travel, Statistical Information, &c., of most value to the public.

While at the same time

SELECTIONS,

From books, Magagines, and other newspapers are given for the Christian,

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	1 Time a Week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 50				
Four times	1 75				
Five times	2 25				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 60	1 90	1 40	90	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 35	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	5 90	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75	4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 85	4 55	6 75
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 40	6 90	12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 50
One year	32 00	21 32	16 00	10 70	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	15 75	12 00	10 50
One year	40 60	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ "Business or Local Notices, under head of "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. per line, each insertion.

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.
Death Notices each insertion ..... 50 cents.
Marriage Notices, " ..... 75 "

There is no Death.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! the leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones,
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song,
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or hearts too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there is no dead.

GOOD EATING VERSUS WRINKLES.—The *penchant* of the fair sex for good living has something in it of instinct. A series of exact and rigorous observations have demonstrated that a succulent diet, delicate and well attended to, repulse for a long time and very far the exterior appearance of old age. It gives more brilliancy to the eyes, to the skin more freshness, to the muscles more agility, and as it is certain in physiology that wrinkles, those formidable enemies of beauty, are due to the depression of muscles, it is equally true to say, all things equal, that those who know how to eat, are comparatively ten years younger than those to whom this science is a stranger. Painters and sculptors are well aware of this fact, for they never represent those who are abstinent from choice or duty, as misers and anchorites, without giving them the paleness of sickness and the leanness of misery, and wrinkles of decrepitude.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immensely superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which colored hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an interior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. L. MATHEWS, General Agent.

12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au15-3m

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PITTSBURGH, PA., NOV. 28, 1864.

400,000 BUSHELS OF COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., the 20 day of December, 1864, for furnishing and delivering Four Hundred Thousand bushels of good merchantable Pittsburgh COAL, at Memphis, Tenn., as soon as possible.

The above Coal is to be delivered in coal boats, and the bids must state what such boat is to carry, as well as the price for each boat. All barges will be excluded. But if delivered in barges they will be returned when unloaded, unless they are required at Memphis, Tenn., in that case the actual value will be paid for each barge taken. The above Coal is to be gauged at Memphis.

Proposals must be marked, "Proposals for Coal for Memphis, Tenn.," and addressed to Lt. Col. O. CROSS Deputy Q. M. General, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Guarantee:

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee

☞ The responsibility of the guarantor must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder, upon signing the contract. The bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

Form of the Guarantee:

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

[To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.]

Proposals from dishonest parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required of successful bidders before signing contracts.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.

O. CROSS,
Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General.
no29-4t

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

FIRST DIVISION,
Washington city, November 8th, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

YORK, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.

MARTIN, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

Two Hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Terms: cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel is charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.
no18-30d

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, PITTSBURGH, PA., NOV. 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 m., THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1864, for furnishing and delivering at the Pontoon Bridge, and in such quantities as the undersigned may require, SOFT and HARD BREAD, of good and marketable quality, subject to inspection by the Inspector, or such other time as the Commissary General may direct.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty for the execution of a contract in case the bids be accepted, and good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance thereof.

Blank forms of bids and guarantees may be procured on application at this office, personally, or by letter or telegraph.

Proposals of firms must name all the parties to such firms.

The proposals of bidders not in conformity to the above requirements will not be considered.

Bidders must be present when the bids are opened. The right to reject all the bids is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR BREAD."

JAMES B. CLOW, Capt. and C. S.
Office, corner Penn street and Garrison alley.
no23-6t

SUNDRIES—

200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
600 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
29 dozen Brooms;
25 bbls sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."

In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BAILSLEY,
oct19 No. 179 Liberty street.

GROCERIES—

50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 hhds Cuba Sugar;
20 " P. R. and N. O. do.;
60 bbls. Syrups, assorted brands;
100 " Refined sugars;
125 bf. chests Y. H. Oolong and Imp. Tea;
250 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's, 7's and Navy.

With a full stock of goods in our line. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
no23 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..... WM. HENDERSON.

OCTOROON. OCTOROON.

At the request of those who were unable to obtain seats on Friday night last, the manager has been induced to present the admired sensation play of the Octoroon for one night only, with all its new and original effects

THIS EVENING, Bourcecault's great sensation play, entitled the

OCTOROON.

Illustrative of Southern Character, Southern Scenes and Southern Homes. The entire Company in the cast.

Friday—Benefit of Mr. J. O. Sefton

Saturday—McKean Buchanan and his accomplished daughter.

CONCERT HALL.

Gottschalk's Positive Farewell.

SIGNOR MUZIO has the honor to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the world-renowned Pianist and great Composer,

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

to give a series of Grand Concerts in the principal cities of the United States, prior to his departure for Havana and Mexico.

Mr. Gottschalk's Farewell Concerts in Pittsburgh will take place on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, December 6th and 7th.

Signor Muzio also takes great pleasure to announce that he has secured the services of the following musical artists to assist Mr. Gottschalk at these Concerts:

MISS LUCY SIMONS,

The Eminent Cantatrice, (Pupil of his,) whose unprecedented success during a series of Concerts in New York, has been cheerfully acknowledged by the press and enthusiastic public.

SIGNOR MORELLI, the celebrated Baritone.

HERR DOEHLER, the famous Violinist.

S. SIGNOR MUZIO.....Musical Director and Con'r.

Tickets One Dollar. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Ticket office open, commencing Saturday December 3d, at 9 A. M., at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store.

Orders from the country enclosing the amount for the number of seats required will be promptly attended to by C. C. MELLOR.

Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8.
no30-6t

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

Last week of the Premier Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste,

M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL,

and the youthful prodigy,

MASTER WINTER RAVEL.

Re-appearance, after her severe illness of the great terpsichorean artiste,

Miss MILLIE FOWLER,

who will appear, in conjunction with her sister, Miss CLARA FOWLER, in a splendid Ballet Divertissement.

New Songs, new Dances, new Extravaganzas, by the great Meledeon Troupe.

The comic pantomime, entitled the

FRISKY SOBBLER.

Jack Snoozle.....George R. Edeson.

AT MASONIC HALL.

POSITIVELY FIVE DAYS ONLY,

COMMENCING

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 29.

LA RUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW,

The Wonderful Stratopasteicon, or Walking Army,

[FROM TREMONT THEATRE, BOSTON.]

The most thrilling of all modern miracles, embracing an astounding combination of 90 9 0 Moving and Acting Figures and Models of Men, Horses, Animals, Ships, &c., vividly re-enacting the principal battles, both by sea and land, of the great southern Rebellion. Mr. D. C. LA RUE, the greatest of live artistic humorists, will appear at each exhibition in his very amusing and laughable comic parlor entertainment, entitled "LA RUE'S CLUB OF ODDITIES."

Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

An Afternoon Exhibition will be given on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, when the Pupils of Public Schools will be admitted for TEN CENTS each.

no24-4t CHAS. B. GRISTE, Agent.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

THE MAMMOTH LADY,

27 years old; weight 580 pounds.

GENERAL TOMB THUMB,

The smallest person in America. Age 27 years. Weight, 20 pounds.

The great FLYING PONOPTICON, the first in America.

Four monstrous SERPENTS.

Barnum's FIGHTING PIG PIPE, from the chapparal of Mexico.

Over 500 curiosities to be seen for a few days only.

Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents

A. I. HAWES, General Agent.
no25-1w

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jn28:1y

GROCERS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Also, a large supply of all kinds of

Groceries and Produce,

constantly on hand.

J. T. GLEASON,
oct28-3m No. 26 s. e. cor. Smithfield and 2d sts.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield jail

W. W. JORDON.....S. HOLLISTER.....J. S. POWELL

JORDON, HOLLISTER & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Hay, Grass Seeds, Lard, Butter, Eggs Green Apples, &c., &c.,

264 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFERENCES—Wilson, Carr & Co., Pittsburgh: Head & Metzgar, Pittsburgh. no2-8m

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY E. CAMPE. OLIVER B. JOSNE

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandize, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. Hoone & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKERTSON, Pitsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

No. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD EARLE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

100 Boxes Prime Cheese,
300 Barrels Salt, Flour, Butter, &c., &c.,
100 Barrels Refined Oil,
1,000 Bushels P. B. Potatoes,

by T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant, No. 239 Liberty st.

INSURANCE.

1864.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums received from November 1st, 1863, to October 31st, 1864.

On Marine and Inland risks	$224,697 80	
On Fire risks	139,457 18	
		$363,705 08
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1863		324,472 42
		797,177 50
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864		
On Marine and Inland risks	$416,294 73	
On Fire risks	120,536 78	
		$536,831 48
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.		75,632 56
		$612,344 14
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above.		
Marine and Inland Navigation losses	$214,291 82	
Fire losses	49,685 82	
Return premiums	29,304 96	
Re-Insurances	47,649 28	
Agency charges	19,054 81	
Advertising, printing, &c.	3,889 13	
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c., &c.	11,386 27	
Expenses, salaries, rent, &c.	14,089 60	
		$384,061 28
		228,282 86

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividends and Profits.

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1864.

$100,000	United States Five per cent. loan, 1871	$100,000 00
111,000	United States Six per cent. loan, 1861, 5-20's	118,215 00
75,000	United States Six per cent. loan, 5-20's	75,562 50
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. loan	92,666 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. loan	56,840 00
123,050	City of Philadelphia Six per cent. loan	122,520 37
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage Six per cent bonds	22,000 00
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage Six per cent. bonds	50,350 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,300 00
6,500	130 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	9,100 00
5,000	100 shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,050 00
50,000	United States treasury certificates of indebtedness	48,425 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five per cent. loan	12,000 00
128,700	Loans on bond and mortgage, amply secured	128,700 00
$868,250	Par. Cost $842,100 50 Market value,	$857,627 87
	Real estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	118,889 42
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	28,788 25
	Scrip and stock of sundry insurance and other companies, $4,263 00. Estimated value	2,260 00
	Cash on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call	$100,000 00
	Cash in banks	58,154 96
	Cash in drawer	537 56
		$158,692 49
		$1,201,664 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock, and six per cent on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of all State and National taxes.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent, on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company, for the year 1860, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ *No certificate of profit issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.—Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Soudder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, Wm. C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, A. F. Penrose, Wm. Musser, Thomas Wyatt, Edward Darlington, H. Jones, Brooke, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvaine, John B. Semple, Jeremiah Hogdson, B. Rush Kent.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
no19-2w No. 95 Water street.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....**$1,600,000**

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
jo28-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN JONES, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. MCCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HANCE CHILDS,	B. SCHOONMAKER,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. MCGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

no6-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT. J. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. ARMSTRONG,	ALLISON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.	
JOHN WATT, Vice President.	
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.	se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. E. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, Yankie M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CAMPBELL,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM
BARCLAY PARSTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se12-1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

No. 341 corner Liberty and Wayne streets,

Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Calabria Licorice, True;
Carbonate Limonite;
Temple's Compound Syrup, Hope and Boneset;
Nichol's Elixer, Bark with Iron;
Barrel's Indian Ointment;
Extract Logwood;
Brown's Bronchial Troches;
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup;
Alcohol 98 per cent. no15

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, se7 PITTSBURGH.

BURTS

Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 28 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct1-3m

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER,

Office No 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins,
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
oct5-1y

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgages on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	22,000 00
U. S. 1861 Bonds, at cost	25,051 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,479 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, WM. H. SMITH, J. K. MOORHEAD, } Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. B. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGILY.

no6-2m

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.

no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

oct31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A. D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, are prepared to offer the services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 7-30 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars, apply to

jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks Particularly by letter information when desired.

6m-31aw

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street,

mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

RESTAURANTS

THE LANAHAN

DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season always constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
no24-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul6-1y

SCHILD and Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand at every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se15-6m

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

jy30-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se27-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsbur

The Daily Commercial.

County Superintendents' Convention.

SECOND DAY.—The Convention reassembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, President Thompson in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The discussion of the question on "The means of equalising the labors and salaries of County Superintendents," was resumed, and after a general interchange of opinions the matter was referred to a special committee. On motion, Thursday evening was fixed as the time for the final adjournment. On motion of Mr. Douthett, "the efforts necessary for establishing Normal Schools in each normal district" was made the special subject of discussion for Thursday evening.

The question, "How can more thorough organization and classification of our schools be secured, and what are the duties of the County Superintendents in reference to the subject," was taken up. Mr. Evans, of Lancaster, thought everything depended upon the organization of the schools. He considered it would be expedient for the Superintendent to examine the matter and secure uniformity of text books.

Mr. Dalrymple, of Warren, spoke of the evil of frequently changing the text books. So great had it become that stationers often refused to keep text books on hand. Poor families experience great difficulty in being obliged to change their school books with each change of residence.

Mr. Dale, of Venango, said there was great diversity in the school books of the same series and cited examples. All elementary instructions should be given orally; hence there would be less need for elementary books. There should be a general plan of oral instruction organized.

Mr. Ingram, of Dauphin, urged the importance of having regular programme of instruction among teachers, to be examined and approved by Superintendents.

Mr. Fisk, of Erie, said that in many cases teachers do not insist that pupils bring forward the books that have been chosen for them by the Directors. This is a neglect that should be remedied.

Mr. Newlin, of Schuylkill, suggested that, if legislation could be had for a more thorough classification of studies, the subject should be brought before the Committee of Superintendents for their approval.

Mr. Jack, of Westmoreland, said he found that Superintendents were often remiss in not calling the teacher's attention to existing evils and defects. He urged the more general introduction of the oral method. Full investigations should be made by the Superintendents and reported to the people of their several counties. If the schools were properly conducted, there would not be the irregular attendance now complained of.

Mr. Dalrimple, of Warren, said there was no power in a triennial convention to control the question; the evil must be remedied by legislation.

Mr. Woodruff, of Chester, said the question of books was inseparably connected with the subject of classification. The question of legislation is a difficult one, but he hoped it could be reached satisfactorily. The Convention ought to say definitely what the legislature should do.

Mr. Douthett, of Allegheny, did not believe that uniformity could be secured through all the counties in regard to classification by legislation. But there should be a penalty provided for the non-execution of existing school laws. He referred to State Senator Bigham, of Allegheny, as being present. He was called on to address the Convention. Mr. Bigham said he was not conversant with school management, and should decline a speech. He felt a great interest in the subject, but was opposed to frequent or hasty changes. There is less necessity for legislation than before the act of 1854, and there was a feeling not to open the subject by new enactments.

The State Superintendent, Mr. Coburn, said, in answer to an inquiry, that he thought the Directors had the power to say what books should be introduced and used for the several counties. But he concurred with Senator Bigham, that we should ask for as little legislation as possible. Frequent changes were not advisable.

Before adjourning the President announced the following Committees:—Committee on Equalizing Salaries of Superintendents—Messrs. Jack, Dalrimple and Ulp. Committee on Normal Schools—Messrs. Bates, Douthett and Evans.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at two o'clock, and took up the following question: "How do you conduct your examinations?" It was decided that the discussion be confined to fifteen minutes for each speaker. The gentlemen taking part in discussion were Messrs. Miller, of Mercer; Evans, of Lancaster; Reed, of Beaver; Dalrymple, of Warren; Morrison, of Lawrence; Woodruff, of Chester; Newlin, of Schuylkill; Fisk, of Erie; Douthett, of Allegheny; President Thompson, of Bradford, and others. The three points discussed were Orthography, Arithmetic and Theory of Teaching.

The next question assigned for discussion was "How can more accuracy and regularity be secured in District Reports?"

C. R. Coburn, State Superintendent of Common Schools, made a few remarks intended to throw light upon the question under discussion, during which he pointed out the erroneous, inaccurate and unsatisfactory shape in which reports from many of the County Boards reached the office of the State Sup. He commented on Common schools at Harrisburg. He commented in rather severe terms upon the negligence and dereliction of duty on the part of those whose duty it is to make out these reports. It was utterly impossible to make out a correct annual report of the workings of the school law of the State, so long as the School Directors of many districts failed to perform their duty. He urged upon the various County Superintendents to see to it, that the Directors of the various School Boards in their districts make out their reports in the best form of their official term, and forward them at once to Harrisburg. If this course is pursued, the labor and difficulty of preparing the annual report for publication would be greatly lessened, and its accuracy far more reliable. This was a matter of much importance, and the State Superintendent was correct in his appeal to the County Superintendents to use their best endeavors to induce the Directors to make out their reports fully, and at the earliest possible dates.

After the State Superintendent concluded his remarks, the members of the convention propounded many questions, to all of which he gave prompt answers. The matter was then discussed by the members of the convention, and a change in the present law urged. One member said that with a good horse and carriage he had always been able to cause up the reports of his district, but this was an expensive mode of making directors perform their duty, and he thought a cheaper and more direct method could be devised.

Mr. Douthett, of Allegheny, was of the opinion that no new legislation was needed on the subject. He read the law as it now stands, and cited the decision of the State Superintendent, that in case of a failure of the directors in any school district to make out and forward a report as directed, it thereby forfeits its appropriation for the next year. The speaker thought if a few examples were made of delinquents reports would be ever after furnished in due time.

EVENING SESSION.—The convention re-assembled at seven o'clock, as per adjournment, Mr. Smith, of Armstrong, in the chair. The first question called up for discussion was "Physical Culture in Common Schools." The members of the convention expressed their views fully upon the subject, and as a general thing were strongly in favor of the physical as well as the mental and moral culture of children in public schools. Whatever differences of opinion might exist as to minor points, the great fact seemed to be admitted that physical culture could be introduced into our public schools with decided advantage.

Assistant Secretary of Common Schools, S. P. Bates, whilst he thought it was necessary to give children proper ideas of the laws of life and health, and of treatment to them all the benefits of physical culture, there were other essentials to be attended to. School-houses, as a general thing, were badly ventilated, and pure air was as essential to the physical development of childhood and manhood as the best devised system of gymnastics. Cleanliness was another very important point and essential to the mental and physical culture of the pupil. Not only should the children be kept clean, but the school room should be frequently whitewashed and all proper disinfectants used to ward off disease. Sunlight was another very important matter. The plants that bloomed in the shade never exhibited the same lovely tints as those which rear their heads in the pure sunlight of heaven. So with children imprisoned in dark and dingy school rooms. The latter children was to chase the hoop, build dams across tiny streams, and roam through fields and forests, and it would not do to pen them up in a dark, cheerless school room, for eight or ten hours a day. He was in favor of drilling children in gymnastic exercises at suitable times in the day, either in the school room or out of it.

Mr. Ingram, of Dauphin, whilst he was not opposed to physical culture, was strongly in favor of vocal gymnastics as being best calculated to produce the result aimed at.

Prof. Kidd being in the hall, it was moved that he address the convention on the subject of physical culture. In complying the Professor said that it had always been a wonder to him that physical culture was so sadly neglected in schools. The imperfect comparison as a man had control of his muscles would be able to use the mental faculties to the best advantage. The Professor's remarks were of a practical nature and were well received by the members. He was strongly in favor of the introduction of gymnastics in public schools. He did not understand by any what particular kind of physical culture should be adopted; but some system was absolutely necessary.

At the close of the Professor's remarks, on motion of Mr. Douthett he was requested to favor the Convention with some practical illustrations in gymnastics which he did, and it was rather amusing to see some twenty odd ugly looking superintendents "taking their first lesson." After going through the exercise the Professor dismissed his members, remarking that these exercises were calculated to make a soldier drilled in the Zouave tactics superior to all others, as many of our battlefields fully attested. He concluded with a powerful appeal in favor of the introduction of gymnastics into public schools.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Professor Kidd, as well as for his invitation to attend the exhibition of a Tuesday evening as for his lectures and lessons this evening.

The question of "The best Method of Conducting Teachers' Institutes," was postponed to the next in order. Mr. Burt, of Birmingham, led off in the discussion in a short and practical speech.

State Superintendent Coburn, announced that Mr. Thompson, President of the Convention, was about to retire, not only from the ranks of the Superintendency, but was obliged, on account of other duties, to resign his position as President of the Convention, and on his motion a vote of thanks was tendered him for the able and impartial manner he had presided over the deliberations of the Convention, and regretting that he was about to quit a profession in which he had rendered such able and acceptable service.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, when the following order of business will be taken up:

First—Reports of Committees.

Second—Unfinished business.

Third—Statements of Methods of Examination in Arithmetic and Grammar.

Fourth—Discussion.

Shall Superintendents strictly adhere to the instructions of School Departments in granting certificates?

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
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U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,

and all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R McCUNE, PRES. | N. HOLMES, V. PRES
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 30, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
U. S. 6s, of '81	.....	105¼
U. S. 5-20s	100	107
U. S. 10-40s	98	99
Gold	227	.....
C. & P. R. R.—2d mort	103	.....
Cleveland R. R	104	.....
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	11
Steubenville and Indiana	15	.....
Manchester Savings	.....	52
Lucesco	.....	20
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	9	12½
Wolumbia	82	85
Phillips	.....	7
Ritchie	.....	2½
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole	.....	1,10
Oil Creek and Allegheny Run	.....	3,50
Cherry Run Central	.....	1,85
Union Lubricating Oil Co	.....	1¼
Mingo Coal	.....	15

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.

Seneca, sales at 8½; Horseneck, 20@30 asked; Dalzell, 9½@9¾; Maple Shade about 40; Curtin, 10½@11¾; Walnut Island, 4½; Oil Basin, 9; Great Basin, 3; Cherry Run, 80 bid.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30—P. M.

—The Stock Market is so active that our standing table is not so essential as formerly, and we occasionally omit it. The daily transactions at Thurston's, as well as at the auctions, give to our readers a good idea of market values, especially in the Bank and Oil Stocks. Our old banks are all picked up whenever offered at prices far above former rates, in consequence of the contemplated change of organization of some or all of them.

Monongahela Navigation sells at 46, which, considering the fact that it is within one month of the dividend ($2 50), is very cheap, as it makes, at that figure, about an eleven per cent. investment.

—The Board of Bankers and Brokers held their usual monthly election to-day, and chose Nath. Holmes, Esq., as President, and Joshua Hanna, Esq., as Vice President.

—We learn of an afternoon Exchange which is to be opened on to-morrow at 3½ p. m., in the third story of the *Dispatch* Buildings, under the management of Chas. A. Anderson. This will afford an opportunity for persons who cannot conveniently attend the evening Exchange to meet and make transactions in Stocks at Thurston's.

The sales of stocks at Thurston's Exchange last evening, were as follows:

200	Cherry Run Blood Farm	$1 10
$400	" & Pitt Hole Farm	1 60
25	Dalzell	9 62
75	"	9 75
50	Fleming & Blood Farm	3 75
100	Ohio Valley	2 15
550	"	2 15
175	Oil Creek & Cherry Run	3 35
100	Pittsburgh and Great Western	1 60
700	Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 25
25	Ritchie	58
25	"	1 59
100	"	1 60
1000	"	1 20
500	"	1 21
400	"	1 22
100	"	1 23
100	"	1 20
400	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 15
300	" " " "	1 20
600	" " " "	1 18
400	Shirk's Island	1 60
1000	Horse Run	1 60
2400	Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 60
1000	" "	1 61
2750	" "	1 65
100	El Dorado	2 10

—The time must shortly come when every well conducted Oil Company, established upon sound principles, will discard the present fashion of making monthly dividends. It was originated by the companies first formed in order to give confidence to those who were disposed to investigate the character of enterprises which were novel and uncertain. It has been continued by new companies merely because old companies set the fashion. It is a positive disadvantage to the interests of stockholders. It compels the directors to keep upon a constant strain for the purpose of making dividends. It compels them to sacrifice their oil when the market is dull, so that the monthly dividend shall not be passed by. If it should be to their interest to hold on to their oil when the market is over supplied they cannot do so; the monthly dividend must be declared or the stock goes down. If there was more freedom to the companies to pursue their business legitimately, it would be better for all concerned, and gambling in their stocks, by which many bona fide holders suffer, would be restrained. Dividends quarterly would be frequent enough, and dividends every six months would not be too far apart.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$13,119,615	13,159,915	Inc. $40,300
Loans	43,792,297	44,170,412	Inc. 378,115
Specie	2,674,087	2,592,218	Dec. 134,819
Legal-Tenders	13,005,656	13,901,378	Inc. 236,3 2
Deposits	39,227,913	38,974,932	Dec. 252,981
Circulation	2,855,768	2,315,263	Dec. 40,505

—The following shows the condition of the New York city banks:

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 26.	
Loans	$190,461,052	$192,679,089	Inc. $2,217,224
Specie	21,438,959	20,246,716	Dec. 1,192,243
Circulation	3,700,628	3,615,648	Dec. 85,078
Deposits	158,154,195	161,422,248	Inc. 3,268,053

—The state of the finances of the rebel Government may be estimated from the fact that gold was selling in Richmond last week at the rate of one hundred dollars for twenty-six in rebel notes, and silver at one for twenty-four. Rebel notes are thus worth less than four cents per dollar in gold value. This rapid decline of the public currency of the Confederacy is typical of its sinking course, and has only a parallel in the old Continental money of the revolution. The first three millions of this was issued by the authority of the Congress in 1775, to which was added twenty millions in 1776, and twenty-six million four hundred and twenty-six thousand in 1777. Yet four dollars in the latter issues were not made, were still worth one in silver. But in the fourth year of their existence the depreciation became as rapid as that of rebel notes has been during the last year, and from the future course of the latter is likely to be a repetition of their history. In 1778 Congress issued $66,983,260 more of this inconvertible paper money, and in December of that year one silver dollar was equivalent to forty-five paper dollars. In 1780, $83,000,000 additional was issued, and after that silver sold at the rate of one dollar to one hundred in paper. In 1781 $12,587,000 was added, and in June of that year the market value of one silver dollar was equal to that of one thousand in notes. The total issue amounted to $241,552,422, while the population at that time was only four millions. Their downward course was even more rapid than that of the French assignats during the revolution, for in less than seven years afterwards, and both became equally worthless and repudiated by the people.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard continue large, reaching about 2,700 this week; prime cattle are scarce and in demand, but common are very dull. First quality Pennsylvania and Western steers are selling at from 16@17c, fair to good at 15@15½c, and common at from 9@12c ₩ lb, according to quality. The market closed dull, and about 300 head of poor cattle were left over.

Sheep are in better demand and prices are better; 3,500 head sold at 6½@8½c ₩ lb, gross.

Cows continue high; about 100 head sold at from $80 to $90 ₩ head.

Hogs are in better demand; about 3,900 head arrived and sold at from $15 50@17 00 the 100 lbs, net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,300 head from Pennsylvania.
720 head from Ohio.
580 head from Illinois.
40 head from Maryland.
55 head from Virginia.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard reach about 100 head this week. Springers are selling at from $30@70 ₩ head, and cow and calf at from $35 up to $90 ₩ head, as to quality. Old lean cows are selling at $20@25.

Calves.—About 30 head sold at from 8@9c ₩ lb, as to condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are very small this week, only reaching about 3,000 head; the market, in consequence, is more active, and prices have advanced about ½c ₩ lb. Sales are making at from 6¼@7½c for common to good, and extra at 8@8½c ₩ lb, gross.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 3,900 head this week; the market is more active, but prices remain about the same as last quoted, with sales at $15 50@17 per 100 lbs net, as to quality; 2,900 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $15 20@17 the 100 lbs net, the latter rate for prime corn-fed; 950 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $15 50@17 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

Business was not very active yesterday, and the sales made were principally of a local character to meet the wants of the city trade. The weather continues unusually pleasant for the season. Our rivers are in good boating order. Freights to the various ports are not sufficient to load out the boats as fast as they arrive, hence they have to wait their turn, and in this way they manage to pick up a paying trip. The principal shipments consists of Government freights. "Uncle Abraham" pays particular attention to our soldiers, and they are not wanting for anything. This is as it should be. The steamer Leni Leoti is announced for Evansville and Nashville on Saturday. The new steamer Argosy will depart for Cairo and St. Louis on Saturday. See card. The Argonaut No. 3 did not get off last evening. She will leave to-day without fail. The fine packet Nevada is fast filling up for Cairo and St. Louis. The new steamer Yorktown is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville; she will leave on Saturday without fail; she has the best of accommodations. The Anna left last evening for Cincinnati, with one of the best trips of the season. Among the boats at the landing, we notice the Kate B. Porter, J. R. Gilmore, Roanoke and Ontario. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—Holders were firm; buyers were shy, waiting for concessions. As holders were of the opinion that prices would at least be sustained, they exhibited no disposition to reduce their figures, hence the sales were few and far between. Sales of 200 bbls at 34½c, packages returned; other small sales at about these figures.

REFINED OIL—The market was quiet. We did not learn of any special movement. One lot of 250 bbls free sold at 50c. Some of our leading dealers decline selling at these figures. We left the market in an unsettled state.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

O. C. Brown	400	J. Gallagher 291
J. McKelvey	.....	W. T. Logan 65
A. D. Miller	50	Kennedy & Oil 82
Total		 1235

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 350 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

David Kirk, 232 bbls refined, for New York.

David Kirk 18 bbls crude, for Philadelphia.

J. A. Caughey & Co, 32 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 214 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Still & Co., 20 bbls refined, for Baltimore.

Dilworth & Co., 212 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 100 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 50 bbls refined, for Baltimore.

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.—The provision market had less spirit, and but few transactions took place. Mess Pork sold at $36. This is below what is generally asked by 50c to $1 per barrel, but is the best figure that can be realized. Lard will not bring over 22c, and not much of a demand could be found at that, though sellers are not free to accept it. There are no transactions in old bacon, and quotations remain unchanged. Green Meats have no market because of unsuitable weather.

Dressed Hogs are rendered unsaleable by the warm, wet weather. We presume that none are offering on the spot. For delivery when they can be killed, $14 is asked for 200 ₩ averages, but this figure could not be had by full 50c per cental, and some packers are still lower by full 50c. Gross weights of fair averages will command $11.

The receipts for the past forty-eight hours and the tardiness of arrivals, are convincing a good many that the crop is to be a short one. But it must be borne in mind that the current amount of packing here is yearly becoming less of a criterion of what may be done in the country at large.

COVINGTON, KY.—Early in the week the market was quite brisk, and sales were readily made at the following figures. First quality, $11 50@12 ₩ 100 lbs gross; second quality, $10 50@11; third quality, $9 50@10. Since Friday, however, the advance has not been sustained, and 12c cannot be got upon the market to-day, would sell at about 2c less than the foregoing rates. The heavy accumulation of Hogs in Cincinnati, and the unfavorable weather, are supposed to be the principal causes of the dullness in the market.

ST. LOUIS.—We hear of nothing of provisions beyond small sales of Bacon from store at 21 to 22c for shoulders, 24½ to 25c for clear sides, and 25c for sugar cured hams. Nothing doing in mess pork; it is held at $39 per barrel. Packers are not offering their cut meats. Sales yesterday of 110 tierces prime lard at 20 to 20½c ₩ per pound. Received 657 barrels of beef, 195 packages of bacon, 119 tierces of lard and 1,366 obls pork.

All the packing houses have been at work this week, and receipts have been ample. Prices have ranged at 10 to 10¾c and 11c per pound, gross. The weather in the early part of the week was cold and dry, and favorable for packing, but yesterday and to-day it has been rather too warm. The number of hogs packed thus far this season in this city is about 62,500 head.

DES MOINES.—The Des Moines *Register* says: The pork season has made a significent commencement in Des Moines. Droves of splendid hogs are passing in daily, all of which are handled upat stiff prices by Murphy & Co., Rollins & Winters, and other packers. We shall report more at length on this subject hereafter. We were told last night that Eight Mile Island (eight miles above Point Pleasant), on Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, was caught in the wave from Diamond and Coal Hill, the swells from which caused the Potwin to take in water in a scuttle in her deck on the starboard side. In less than three minutes she filled with water, when the Potwin turned completely over, the cabin separating from the hull and floating off. The Diamond and Lizzie Hamilton immediately went to the rescue, and saved the officers and the crew, who clung to pieces of the cabin and the bottom of the hull. No lives were lost but the boat is a complete wreck. The Potwin was owned by Captain Aaron Steed, and Mr. James H. Posge, the clerk. The Captain and his wife, the Clerk and his wife, Pilot George B. Polland, and one of the engineers, Mr. Henry H. Woodward, of Brooklyn, Ky., were in the water, clinging to the cabin wreck, when rescued by a yawl and life-boat from the Lizzie Hamilton. We are indebted to Engineer Woodward, who arrived here yesterday, on the C. T. Dumont, for the details of the accident. He speaks in terms of the highest praise of the humane conduct of the officers of the Diamond and Lizzie Hamilton.

Captain Batchelor received a dispatch yesterday, stating that the Guidon had been relieved from her perilous condition on the Falls, by the Highlander, and that she will arrive here to-day, *en route* for Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE—Tuesday's *Press* says:—The river was falling steadily yesterday with eight feet six inches water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous forty-eight hours it had fallen nine inches at the head of the Falls, and twenty-seven inches at Portland. The weather continues warm and cloudy, with several light rains.

On the Falls last evening there were six and half feet water for steamboats down the Indian Chute.

The Guidon in trying to land at the lower wharf yesterday got too far out and was forced over to the rear of the rocks at the head of the Falls, where she lodged and was not got off last evening. She has some 250 tons of Pittsburgh wares and apples for this port.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—The market is steady, but inactive. The course of the gold market has been such of late as to repress speculative operations. Our tobacco men have taken no action yet in regard to sending delegates to the convention of tobacconists who desire a change in the internal law, removing the tax from the manufactured articles and placing it upon the raw material, beyond a meeting at the city warehouse to-day, which decided to do nothing for the present. Sales of the week amount to 195 hhds, and bids on 60 additional hhds were rejected. Receipts of the week were 173 hhds. Sales comprised 2 hhds scraps at $2; 3 inferior and damaged lugs, at $8 20@8 30; 9 factory at $9 20 to $10; 10 planters' at $10 25 to $13; 6 common leaf at $13 50 to $17; 13 medium do at $20 to $24; 2 good at $24 25@25 75; 2 medium manufacturing at $24 25@25, and 5 good at $35 75 per 100 lbs. Bids on 24 hogshead rejected.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

There has been some speculative movement in the market for undressed, with sales in the last few days of 341 bales choice at $150, and 476 and 491 do prime at $145. Seller 30s of the latter do fair at $130; 12 and 57 do prime at $145; 25 do choice at $150, and 22 and 30 do at $155. We quote as the closing prices at $130 to $140 for fair and good, and $145 to 160 per ton for prime and choice. Small selected lots are taken at $160@165. Dressed hemp has advanced, with sales of small lots at $255, and round lots, on contract, at $265 to 275, including 100 tons extra choice at the outside figure. Nothing doing in hackled tow. Prices are nominal at $108 for uncovered, and $115@118 per ton for covered. Received, 204.

Large Shipments.

The shipments of produce by lake from Toledo, from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning, were: Flour, 2,170 bbls; wheat, 30,832 bush; pork, 1,256 bbls; beef, 2,908 bbls. This is the largest amount of produce shipped from this port, in the same length of time, during the present season of navigation.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales to-day of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's warehouse were as follows, 15 hhds and 40 40 boxes, viz.: 15 hhds Macon county leaf lugs and Trash; 4 at $11 50@11 75; 2 at $13@14 50; 1 at $18; 1 at $20; 3 at $21 50; 1 at $23; 2 at $24; 1 at $26; 1 at $35; 40 boxes Ohio Seed Leaf, ranging from $6 to $36. Receipts moderate.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.

Lambert & S, 50 barrels highwines; D Wallace, 50 do do; Col Cross, 480 sacks oats; L Langhan, 1 car lumber; Schoonmaker & Laing, 200 bgs corn; J Moorhead, 1 car metal; H P Adams 1 do bbls; McElroy & Co, 20 bbls broom handles; L Burton, 1 car baled hay.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

Hinliman & Co, 6 car bricks; Martin & Co; 1 car iron; L H Voigt & Co, 13 bbls beans; J A Laughey & Co, 50 bbls refined oil; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 2 cars fire bricks; J Caskey, 38 bushels potatoes; J Hamill, 14 do apples; Lyday & Co, 59 bbls refined oil; Vandevort & Co, 64 do do.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Hartman & Bro, 153 bbls cider; J B Canfield, 491 boxes cheese; J Poole, 23 bales pressed hay; A Childs, 33 bags flour; L H Voight & Co, 78 bbls apples, 4 bbls potatoes; Patterson, A & S, 10 bbls potatoes, 37 do apples; H McSwiggen, 1 car potatoes; J Rhodes, 184 sks barley; J Daub, 3 tubs cheese; D J Buzby, 127 bxs cheese; Godfrey & Co, 12 sacks rags.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER STEAMER MINERVA.—J. Herbert, 24 bbls apples; A. Levi, 80 do; McConnell, 7 pkgs; Davage & Roberts, 3 pkgs; R. Mears, 34 bbls whisky; Stein & Bro, 5 bales wadding; L. H. Voight, 40 bbls apples; C. Thomas, 14 pkgs; Ownier, 6 bbls wine; Weyman & Son, 30 pkgs tobacco; J. Jacobs, 2 do; Boleman, 35 bales hemp; J. Fleming, 1 lot sundries; Wilson, Carr & Co, 1 pkg ginseng; Owner, 8 bbls cider; Potter, Aiken & Co, 20 do; Clarke & Co, 300 sks wheat, 385 bbls pork, 200 tierces lard; 14 sks wool; Fairly, 34 bales hemp.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Minerva	Gorden	Wheeling.
Anna	Maratta	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Minerva	Gorden	Wheeling.
Anna	Maratta	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was seven feet six inches water, and falling slowly. The weather during the day was very pleasant.

THE packet Argonaut No. 2, Captain McCarty, being unavoidably detained, will positively leave to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The new passenger steamer Argosy, Captain L. Vandergrift, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations and the best of officers.

The steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Shepherd, is announced for Evansville and Nashville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Capt. Moore, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

The splendid steamer Nevada, Captain Evans, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis on Friday. This boat is in the best possible order, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. Rogers, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE new steamer Yorktown, Captain Jacob Poe, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville, on Saturday. This boat is entirely new, and has been fitted up expressly for a passenger packet. The first clerk is our old friend Clark. We take pleasure in recommending the boat and officers.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

STEAMER STARLIGHT, CINCINNATI, Nov. 29, 1864.

Editor Commercial:—Dear Sir—We are now, 2 o'clock a. m., just about to start for Pittsburgh with a full load, and expect to reach there on Friday night. Crew all well. Below I send you manifest:

Chess, Smith & Co, 1 bx sundries; J B Sneathen, 3 lines, 1 chest; W F Noble, 28 bgs feathers; J Strickrath, 2 bbls oil; J Murphy, 2 hhds tobacco, 1 bx samples; John W Taylor, 15 hhds tobacco; Clarke & Co, 127 hhds tobacco, 25 bbls hemp seed, 50 bgs flax seed, 500 bbls flour, 8 hhds hams, 5 tres do, 300 bgs wheat; Springer, Harbaugh & Co, 141 green hides; L Voigt, 20 bbls hominy; Culp & Sheppard, 1,181 bbls flour; McKeown & Lintard, 200 bbls flour; C A Carpenter, 494 bgs wheat; D Gilmore & Co, 231 bgs shipstuff, 263 sks wheat; Lambert, Shipton & Co, 190 bbls flour; S Lindsay, Jr. & Co, 100 bbls flour; Bingham & Stringler, 100 bbls flour; Col R H K Whitely, 40 bxs saddles; John Thompson & Co, 1 hf bbl varnish; James Callery, 30 rolls leather; J B Amos 2 pkgs; Long & Duff, 1 stove, 25 bxs candles, 2 bxs soap; J A Mazurie, 1 case and 23 bxs cigars.

WHEELING.—Wednesday's *Intelligencer* says: The river was falling yesterday with eight and a half feet water in the channel. The Wild Wagoner and the Ohio Valley left last evening for Cincinnati. The popular Saint Johns will depart on her regular day—Saturday—at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Parkersburgh Packet Company has had a bad streak of luck lately. Misfortunes, it is said, never comes singly. It never rains but it pours. First the Express broke a shaft. Then the Revenue sunk a barge which cost her $5,000. Then the Eagle broke a shaft, and now information has been received that the Revenue has collided with the Allegheny Belle, somewhere below Parkersburg. The latter boat is still alive and doing well. These mishaps only seem to have the effect to revive and strengthen the energies of the enterprising gentlemen who comprise the Company.

CINCINNATI.—Wednesday's *Commercial* says: The river has receded eleven inches during the past twenty-four hours. There is seventeen feet hence to Louisville, and eight feet in the canal. The falls are navigable for medium size boats. The Lower Ohio is rising, with twenty feet from Portland to Cairo. There is thirteen feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is fifteen feet in the Kanawha, and running out strong when the Linnie Drown passed the mouth. The Kentucky is falling slowly, with ten feet from Oregon to the mouth. There is twelve feet in the Tennessee and rising.

The Alex. Speer came in from Pittsburgh with a full cargo. She discharges one hundred tons here, and passes for Nashville this evening. The Alex. Speer is a new boat, and a good one.

The Iron City left for Pittsburgh full of freight—one of the best of the season. The pretty packet Owena was also preparing to leave for Pittsburgh last night, with a light trip. Capt. C. A. Dravo is in command, and Capt. Andy Robinson, Jr., is in the office. The Lonnie has also departed for Nashville fully laden with Government stores.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The little steamer Charlie Potwin, bound from Coalport to Ashland deeply loaded, with 1,200 bushels of slack coal, and passing Eight Mile Island (eight miles above Point Pleasant), on Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, was caught in the wave from Diamond and Coal Hill, the swells from which caused the Potwin to take in water in a scuttle in her deck on the starboard side. In less than three minutes she filled with water, when the Potwin turned completely over, the cabin separating from the hull and floating off. The Diamond and Lizzie Hamilton immediately went to the rescue, and saved the officers and the crew, who clung to pieces of the cabin and the bottom of the hull. No lives were lost but the boat is a complete wreck. The Potwin was owned by Captain Aaron Steed, and Mr. James H. Posge, the clerk. The Captain and his wife, the Clerk and his wife, Pilot George B. Polland, and one of the engineers, Mr. Henry H. Woodward, of Brooklyn, Ky., were in the water, clinging to the cabin wreck, when rescued by a yawl and life-boat from the Lizzie Hamilton. We are indebted to Engineer Woodward, who arrived here yesterday, on the C. T. Dumont, for the details of the accident. He speaks in terms of the highest praise of the humane conduct of the officers of the Diamond and Lizzie Hamilton.

Captain Batchelor received a dispatch yesterday, stating that the Guidon had been relieved from her perilous condition on the Falls, by the Highlander, and that she will arrive here to-day, *en route* for Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE—Tuesday's *Press* says:—The river was falling steadily yesterday with eight feet six inches water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous forty-eight hours it had fallen nine inches at the head of the Falls, and twenty-seven inches at Portland. The weather continues warm and cloudy, with several light rains.

On the Falls last evening there were six and half feet water for steamboats down the Indian Chute.

The Guidon in trying to land at the lower wharf yesterday got too far out and was forced over to the rear of the rocks at the head of the Falls, where she lodged and was not got off last evening. She has some 250 tons of Pittsburgh wares and apples for this port.

The Guidon drifted against one of a pair of coalboats on the reef, where they had been carried by the strong current, while being dropped down to enter the canal, and stove in the entire bow of the coalboat, causing it to fill with coal and it may involve the loss of the coal was in tow of the Panther, and belonged to Mr. Height. She had four barges in tow, all bound for Memphis or Cairo.

ST. LOUIS.—Rates of freight to New Orleans are $1 50 per bbl for flour, and 75 cents per hundred for ordinary freight. Memphis rates are $1 per bbl for flour, and $1 50 for salt, whisky or pork, and 60 cents per hundred for ordinary freight. Ohio river boats carry heavy freights to Louisville and Cincinnati at 40 cents per hundred; lighter do at 75 cents; heavy freights to Pittsburgh at 70@75c; light do at $1 20 per hundred and flour to Pittsburgh at $1 20 per barrel.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSOURI.—Steamboating on the Upper Missouri may now be considered closed for the season, as the channel has become so extremely low, and in places can be waded. Sand bars which were heretofore covered with water are now prominent, and several feet above the water. Considerable quantities of floating ice have been running in the river for several days, and have forced the steamboats above to lay up until spring. The steamer J. H. Lacy, of the St. Joseph and Omaha packet line, when last heard from, was temporarily laid up at Sonora bar, some four miles above Brownsville, awaiting for the ice to pass on down, but it is not probable that she will reach her destination, Omaha. The steamer A. Major, of the same line, reached Nebraska City in safety, and is now laid up in that port for the winter. Her cr